The Sunday Oregonian.

[illegible] NO. 26. PORTLAND, OREGON. SUNDAY MORNING, MAY 20, 1888. PRICE TEN CENTS.

As a Rule

Most Portlanders like a genuine [illegible] gain. For Friday and Saturday [illegible] we offer you Elegant

Silk Scarfs at 35c ea

If you don't acknowledge [illegible] that they are worth $1 each [illegible] time, why then we will reduce [illegible] price still further and give them [illegible] We say this price is for two days [illegible] and we mean it. Don't come [illegible] Monday, as you can't have them [illegible] than $1 each.

ANOTHER BARGAI

290 pairs of Men's extra quality

Cassimere Pants

$2.80 a pair.

You can't find their equal for $[illegible] in any store in Portland. We [illegible] beg you to buy these goods, as we [illegible] duplicate them ourselves, and it is [illegible] by chance that we got this lot [illegible] at the above price.

70 cases Straw Hats

All this season's goods, all Late Sty[illegible] and Lowest Prices.

COME AND SEE US.

[illegible]

CLOTHIERS HATTERS [illegible]

Cor 2nd & MORRISON St

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW PARK THEATER
J. P. HOWE, Manager
THE CELEBRATED IRISH COMEDIA[illegible]
JAMES M. WARD
—AND—
CARRIE CLARKE [illegible]
Supported by their own company
TO-NIGHT,
"ARRAH-NA-POGUE."
Matinee at 2, - "THE RED [illegible]
POPULAR PRICES.
Reserved seats at Prentice's music store.

GETTYSBURG CYCLORAM[illegible]
The Great Battle Painti[illegible]
Admission 50c; Children [illegible]
This unequaled exhibition is open from [illegible] 10 P. M. On Sundays from 1 30 P. M. [illegible] Third street, between Ash and Pine.

DR. WARREN'S
[illegible]
BITTERS.

The oldest, best and most palatable [illegible] Cascara, Rhamnus Purshiana, [illegible] stipation and its attendant train of [illegible] sia, Hemorrhoids. [illegible] Prostration, etc; prepares the system [illegible] the attacks of all Germ Diseases, [illegible] Typhoid Fever, Consumption, [illegible] taken for some time in small [illegible] doses, the Ancient's dream of [illegible] realized. Sold by all dealers in medicine. [illegible]

[illegible] ENTERPRISING CITY,
[illegible]
The Northwest Railroads.

[illegible]ow building will [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]SS AND RESIDENCE
[illegible]nd sightly table land lying [illegible] ing on which one overlook[illegible] and the whole city of Port[illegible] prospects for immediate [illegible] all parts of Albina is remark[illegible] 00 up, according to location [illegible] have built fine churches and [illegible] er works, are grading and improv[illegible] ermined to keep fully abreast [illegible] ng a few spare dollars will [illegible]
a Large Fortune
[illegible]ina real estate at present figures
[illegible]r, or visit the offi

[illegible] STAIRCASE.

[illegible] During a Post-[illegible] Ball.

[illegible] to be Eagerly Read [illegible] by Young [illegible] Young Men.

[illegible] another. [illegible] and fifth steps of the stair-[illegible] house in town, [illegible] Easter ball; the [illegible] with gorgeous [illegible] and flowering shrubs, [illegible]; the music is [illegible] the ballroom, and other [illegible] intervals passing and [illegible] hall at the foot of the [illegible]

[illegible] he fanning her] [illegible] to have met you to-[illegible] I had heard so much

[illegible] mutual, I'm sure.

[illegible] you heard about me, too?

[illegible] all means! of course I had.

[illegible] had you heard. Do tell

[illegible] you tell me first—eh?

[illegible] couldn't—don't you know—[illegible] I don't know, but [illegible] the point in question.

[illegible] now, tell me first—do,

[illegible] to the slaughter. [Both [illegible] as if at a jest.]

[illegible] you are too witty for anything,

[illegible] now, you know Miss Tay-[illegible] to flatter!

[illegible] naughty!

[illegible] care if it is. [Both laugh.] [illegible] witty—But, do n't you [illegible] told me yet what you [illegible]

[illegible] of sweet things!

[illegible] a flatterer now, I'd like to

[illegible] speak French?

[illegible] do you?

[illegible] course I do! Didn't I [illegible] French school, and haven't I [illegible] Madame Parigiocara's French [illegible] past?

[illegible] You ought to speak it

[illegible] like a native—of some [illegible] than France!

[illegible] Oh, say, now, who's the [illegible] this time?

[illegible] Come, do be nice and [illegible] tell me just one thing that [illegible] about me, will you?

[illegible] I heard that a fellow was in [illegible] anywhere near you.

[illegible] call that nice?

[illegible] Don't you?

[illegible] That depends; why is it dan-[illegible] [Taking the fan from him [illegible] over the top of it coquet-

[illegible] of the fan] Because [illegible] a—coquette!

[illegible] not. [Pouts.]

[illegible] Good authority. [Brushes the [illegible] with the edge of [illegible] feathers.]

[illegible] [Takes the fan from him.] Who [illegible] authority?

[illegible] Your most intimate friend.

[illegible] or woman?

[illegible] me her name.

[illegible] My most intimate [illegible] nothing of the kind.

[illegible] I despise her—and she's [illegible] of me that she actually isn't [illegible] because she can't stand see-[illegible] the attention that I do.

[illegible] I thought somebody [illegible] in her bed.

[illegible] nonsense! She's probably [illegible] her eyes out because she

[illegible] [Takes the fan.]

[illegible] And did you believe [illegible] Mr. Coates?

[illegible] have—

[illegible]—?

[illegible] with such a pair of [illegible] playfully with the fan

[illegible] boy! [Both laugh.]

[illegible] it's my turn, you know. [illegible] You promised to [illegible] you heard about me

[illegible]

[illegible] now—do n't play off the [illegible] and out with it!

[illegible] Mr. Coates?

[illegible] go ahead.

[illegible] I heard you were an aw-

[illegible] with it! [Taps her arm with

[illegible] at all; it's from a [illegible] source too, that I heard it.

[illegible] good, tell a fellow.

[illegible] special chums.

[illegible] or he wouldn't have

[illegible] going to tell me who it is,

[illegible] shouldn't be so cross about [illegible] [Pouting.]

[illegible] [Laughing; pulls her [illegible] head.]

[illegible] from him] What do [illegible] Well, then, it was [illegible] friend, Racer Betts, who [illegible] and more beside.

[illegible] "A particular [illegible] like that! That's im-[illegible] Miss Taylor, I—

[illegible] Cuttaway Coates

[illegible] you "never" did. [illegible] Miss Taylor—entre nous, [illegible] the fellow!

[illegible] knows him; can't get into [illegible] I'll wager anything he

[illegible] Of course not.

[illegible] he was asked.

[illegible] "Asked" and stayed [illegible] He's a perfect cad—he is; [illegible] his face in any ball [illegible] he would run the risk of

[illegible] himself up] Envy, my dear

[illegible] You didn't place [illegible] what this fellow said,

[illegible] What a question.

[illegible] Shall we dance? [illegible] Who wants to dance [illegible] out here in the cool air [illegible] pretty girl on the step

[illegible] Coates, you ought to be

[illegible] Telling you you're [illegible] you are, according to my ideas. [illegible] and fingers the lace of

[illegible] you admired blondes?

[illegible] general; but I admire you.

[illegible] at the Acad-[illegible] I verily be-[illegible] a break on him [illegible]

Maida: The spring exhibition, the pictures, you know?

Cuttaway: Bless my soul, no. I'm not at all up in native art, prefer foreign.

Maida: Oh; you're awfully fond of the opera, aren't you?

Cuttaway: When there's a good ballet.

Maida: You naughty boy! I suppose you went to see "La Tosca?"

Cuttaway: Oh, yes—horrid bore.

Maida: Are you interested in theosophy, Mr. Coates?

Cuttaway: Are you? [*Sentimentally.*]

Maida: [*Aside*] He doesn't seem to mind a break much! [*To Cuttaway*] Not especially. Why?

Cuttaway: Because, if you are, I am.

Maida: Why, Mr. Coates, I am surprised at you!

Cuttaway: [*Aside*] Egad! and I absolutely believe she thinks I'm going to propose to her on the spot. And she'd accept me—of course. What chances we lucky fellows do have! [*To Maida*] My dear Miss Taylor —er—[*Draws his handkerchief from his vest and toys with it.*]

Maida: [*Aside*] Poor fellow! he's just dying to ask me, I know he is! But I must not let him; really, I must not. Dear me! what opportunities a pretty girl has, to be sure! [*To Cuttaway*] Mr. Coates—[*Aside*] I'll turn the current of his thoughts. [*To Cuttaway*] Are you going to the amateur theatricals at the Berkeley, on Tuesday evening, Mr. Coates?

Cuttaway [*Sentimentally*]: Are you going to play, Miss Maida?

Maida: [*Aside*] He's on the brink, and, poor thing! of course he thinks that I'm going to say "Yes"—men are such conceited objects! [*To Cuttaway:*] No, no, Mr. Coates, not this time—I—er—I——

Cuttaway: Then I do not care to be present. *Aside* By Jove! don't you know, she's just ready to say "yes;" thinks I'm going to do it. What a lark! Girls are the vainest beings that were left over after the flood, that's sure!

Maida: Oh! Mr. Coates, how can you!

Cuttaway: [*Innocently*] "How can" I, what?

Maida: Oh—[*Sighs*] I don't know! nothing; its rather warm, isn't it?

Cuttaway: Let me fan you. There, is that better?

Maida: Yes, indeed.

Cuttaway: [*Laughs in his sleeve*] Ah, Miss Maida, I imagine I should know always how to, er—make things pleasant for you!

Maida: [*Risibly excited behind her fan*] Oh, Mr. Coates, you are too, too much for anything.

Cuttaway: Come now, don't be hard on a fellow.

Maida: I'm not—but—

Cuttaway: But—what? [*Tenderly.*]

Maida: [*Aside*] I must be loyal—to—twenty thousand a year! [*To Cuttaway*] Oh, nothing, nothing Mr. Coates.

Cuttaway: Ah, me! [*Sighs*] It's astounding how the prettiest women are always the hardest hearted!

Maida: I beg your pardon; I did not quite understand—

Cuttaway: [*Aside*] By jupiter! I mustn't lay it on too strong; a fellow owes something to a prospective if absent, solid million.

[*To Maida*] I said, Miss Taylor, that—that—

Maida: Oh pshaw! I don't believe you know what you did say. [*A pause*] Going abroad this year, Mr. Coates?

Cuttaway: [*Sighs*] Yes, I believe I am.

Maida: [*Looks down*] So am I.

Cuttaway: You are! When?

Maida: In June; and you?

Cuttaway: June.

Maida: Isn't that funny!

Cuttaway: Glad you find it so.

Maida: I think it'll be just too lovely for anything!

Cuttaway: Why?

Maida: [*Pensively*] Ah—we may meet.

Cuttaway: [*Pensively*] True—but—

Maida: [*Sighs*] Well?—Mr. Coates—?

Cuttaway: [*Sighs*] Ah—h—h! [*Shakes his head dolorously*] Which way do you go?

Maida: Oh, London first, of course, then across to Paris—Baden, Lucerne—the usual thing.

Cuttaway: Our—June—that is, my route is the same.

Maida: How jolly! [*Aside*] What a lark! Poor fellow! What fun it will be to present him to——

Cuttaway: I hope it will prove so—to both of us, Miss Taylor. [*Aside*] I must break it to the poor child gently——

Maida: [*Aside*] Unhappy boy! "I must be cruel, only to be kind," and let him down from the empyrean of hope, to the abyss of despair. [*To Cuttaway*] Ah, Mr. Coates, it is not well to place too much confidence in the perspective that a perchance—false future may hold forth!

Cuttaway: [*Sighs*] Indeed no. [*Aside*] Egad, I trust she won't faint when I tell her.

Maida: And it is ever well, dear Mr. Coates, to bear in mind that—[*Aside*] He's turning white! [*To Cuttaway*] That our hearts are not—not always—ah me! [*Sighs.*]

Cuttaway: [*Aside*] By jove! She's getting horribly serious. [*To Maida*] Yes—er—the fact is, my dear Miss Taylor, I have long been on the eve of telling you that—

Maida: [*Aside*] Heavens! He doesn't seem to understand what I mean at all; he persists. [*To Cuttaway*] Yes, Mr. Coats, I—I—know; I have long ago divined the truth, and I would spare you, believe me, I would!

Cuttaway: [*Aside*] What is she talking about! [*To Maida*] To be frank, Miss Taylor, I am going abroad on a—on a [*Aside*] Hang it! I can't endure the sight of a woman's tears, and now I know hers must soon flow.

Maida: Ah Mr. Coates, pray do not proceed —Listen, I, too, have a confession to make. [*Sighs*] I would spare you one pang, believe me; do not you speak, let me!

Cuttaway: [*Aside*] Just heaven! 'T is leap year. I had forgotten it. [*Buries his countenance in his handkerchief.*]

Maida: [*Tenderly*] Nay, nay, Mr. Coates—Cuttaway—let us be friends!

Cuttaway: [*Emerging from retirement of handkerchief*] With all my soul! You know then. You have with your woman's instinct divined—the truth?

Maida: I have. But [*Whispers softly*] you are too late.

Cuttaway: [*Aside*] Too late!

Maida: Too late, Mr. Coates, I go abroad in June on—be brave dear friend—on my wedding-tour!

Cuttaway: [*Aside*] What?

Maida: [*Aside:*] He trembles.

Cuttaway: [*Aside. Distractedly*] Do I dream? Have I proposed to her in a moment of mental aberration? [*To Maida*] But my dear Miss Taylor, I—I assure you I never intended—

Maida. Ah, say no more.

Cuttaway: [*Aside*] I had better not!

Maida: Yes, we shall be married on the 10th and sail on the Saturday following.

Cuttaway: [*Half rising in desperation*] But I, really—I— [*Aside*] I must tell her at once that it can never be, that I— by jupiter, the 10th is the day Minnie has named.

Maida. [*Aside*] He certainly will fall to the ground from nervous agony. [*To Cuttaway*] Yes, Mr. Coates, and you will be present at my wedding—will you not? [*Sweetly.*]

Cuttaway: [*Desperately*] I—I can't. [*Aside*] 'Tis done, and "when 't is done, 't were well 't were done quickly."

Maida: [*Aside*] I feared he could not stand that crucial moment. [*To Cuttaway*] Pray, pray calm yourself, I do not then insist upon your presence.

Cuttaway: [*Fervently*] Thank Providence! [*Aside eyeing Maida*] She seems composed. What actresses women are!

Maida: No, ah no, I will not insist.

Cuttaway: [*Bewildered*] Ah, er—thank you—er Miss Taylor. The fact is, you see, I should be most happy to assist—er—but on the 10th, unfortunately—er—I mean fortunately, at least, I am to be married myself to Miss Minnie Lamode! [*Aside*] There, it's out! [*Sinks back against the balustrade.*]

Maida: [*Aside*] The deceptive wretch! [*To Cuttaway*] How lovely! Let me congratulate you. I can with such sympathy, too, for the tenth as I have told you is the day upon which I shall become Mrs. Racer Betts!

Cuttaway: [*Aside*] What frauds these women be! [*To Maida*] Shall we—I would say, you have my warmest wishes.

Maida: Ah, I'm sure of it! Suppose we take a turn, shall we Mr. Coates?

Cuttaway: Oh, by all means! [*Rises; aside*] By jove! I shall never forget Mrs Gatherington's staircase as long as I live! [*To Maida*] My arm, Miss Taylor.

Maida: Thanks. [*Aside*] Let me see. [*Regards the staircase*] I must really remember which step it was. Yes, the fourth, seated upon which he did not propose!

[*Music ff. Picture Curtain.*]

—*Fannie Aymar Mathews in the Epoch.*

FELIX AND THE HANGING.

Southern Hospitality That Resulted in a Remarkable Report of an Execution.

Opie P. Read in Chicago Mail

I had acquired the habit of "writing up" hangings, and had become so identified with that indulgence that whenever a hanging was advertised to take place within a radius of 150 miles of Little Rock, Ark, I was sent to catch the last words and to comment upon the last appearance of Mr. So and So. One day I received instructions from the managing editor to repair at once to Buck Snort and describe the sudden though unexpected death of a notorious negro named Crump. A railway train carried me within about thirty miles of Buck Snort. The rest of the journey must be made on horseback. I experienced some trouble in securing a horse. One old fellow of a moralizing twist of mind said he could not let his horses be ridden to a hanging. "E'specially" he added, "as I don't b'l'eve in this here capital punishment nohow." Just then a man who was looking for a suitable location for a distillery mounted one of the old fellow's horses and rode away. Finally, a negro, who had announced himself as a candidate for constable, told me that if I would write him a few lines, stating his fitness for the position, he would take his horse from the plough and let me ride him.

"I ain't got no saddle," says he, "but I'se got one o' de best sheepskins in de country."

I agreed to his proposition, wrote a strong endorsement for him, mounted his old horse and rode away. I had not ridden far before I discovered that the animal was afflicted with extreme and painful leanness; and, upon a sudden turn in the road, when the horse stumbled, I fancied that his backbone had cut through the sheepskin. Great flies that only flourish in the woods where the ground is damp, came out in annoying swarms, and knit flies—those stingless insects, the very buzz of which frightens horses nearly to death—kept the old nag in a constant state of abject and stumbling terror.

I had traveled about ten miles when I came to an old-time planter's residence. Turkey gobblers strutted in the yard, mules brayed in the lot, and on the long gallery, where the vines hung in perfumed profusion, there sat an old man. A glance told me that he was typical of a day that is gone; that he was the lingering echo of a once vigorous shout. I dismounted, tied my horse, approached the old fellow, and asked if I could get a drink of water.

"Come in," he said arising. "Sit down here. Drink of water! Who in thunder wants a drink of water? Here Bill (calling a negro), make two mint julups."

I sat down. The julups were brought, and, while we were sipping them, the old gentleman said: "Why do you go through the country riding such an outrageous critter?"

I explained my difficulty in securing transportation, and added that had it not been for the extreme urgency of my business I would not have taken the old horse.

"What is your business?"

"I am going over to Buck Snort to report a hanging, and I must get there to-morrow morning."

"Let the hangin' go an' stay here with me. My folks are all gone to a sort of camp meetin', and I'm sorter lonesome."

"No, I must go," I pleaded.

"No, sir," he replied, reaching over and placing a hand on my shoulder, "you stay here with me and I'll send a nigger over to report the hangin'. Bill, go tell Felix to come here. He's the man to attend to that business."

I began to protest, declaring that the negro could not do the work.

"You don't know him," replied the planter. "He's as smart as a fox. Why, when I want a colt broke, who breaks him? Felix, sir. When I want anything delicate done, who does it? Felix, I gad, sir. When I want to be rubbed down with a co'n cob for rheumatiz, who does it? Nobody but Felix, I gad sir. And now you tell me that Felix doesn't know how to see a nigger hung? You don't know what you are talking about, sir. Here, Felix (the negro has made his appearance), ketch old Bob an' go over to Buck Snort and see that nigger hung, and hurry back here and tell us all about it."

"My dear sir," said I, "nothing would give me more pleasure than to remain with you, but it is absolutely necessary that I should report that hanging."

"Bill," the old fellow shouted, "take that skillefin of a horse out there and hitch him in the stable. Sit down there (turning to me). Oh, you mus'n't fool with me. This is one of my julep days, and the old marster sent you along here to keep me company."

I could not get away, so great was the old man's importunity, and, indeed, so threatening was his aspect; so, placing a vague trust in Felix, I surrendered. The old gentleman was delighted. He told bear stories, and related, with many a watery wink, his gambling exploits on the Mississippi river. The hour was late when we went to bed that night, but the old fellow was so loth to release me, so interested had he become with his own past that he went with me to my own room, sat on the foot of the bed, talked the candle out, and then occasionally struck a match to shed a glare upon some point that he desired to be impressive.

Felix returned about three o'clock the next day.

"Come here, now, and tell us all about it," said the old man. Then addressing me, he said: "Get out your book, now and take down what he says."

I did so, and this is his report:

"Neber seed the like o' folks. Da peered to come from ever'where. Arter while de sheriff an' some udder genermen tuk dat nigger outen jail, da did, put him in er spring wagin an' hauled him out in er ole fiel' whar da had put up er soft o' er platfo'm. De nigger he didn't 'pear ter be skeered a bit, an' he walked up dem steps an' looked down like er preacher in a pulpit. I tell you he wan't skeered, no he wan't, but I didn't feel jes' right, an' when de folks gunter sing, my knees gunter hit tergeller. 'Dis wouldn't do me, thinks I. "Couldn' stan' no sich progickin ez dot. Doan' want no man ter come puttin er rope roun' my naik like I wuz er ca'f.' But dat nigger looked at dat rope an' sorter smiled, he did 'Uh, huh,' thinks I, 'you ain't got ez much sense ez I is ter stan' dar smilin' at er rope dat gwine choke de life outen you.' Den der nigger gunter talk, knowledged dat he killed de man an' 'lowed dat he wanter meet us all. Den er ole black 'oman says 'Oh, Lord ' an' one ter lef' she lows. 'Ah, Lawd, w'en dis yer cup gwine ter pass?'

'Den da put er black thing ober de man's head an' fixed the rope roun' his naik. Didn't say or word, but I lowed ter merse'f, old feller, you ain't got es much 'umin natur in you ez I is, fur I'd be beggin' dem men monstrous. I tell you Den de right han' 'oman snuffle like she got er bad col' an' de lef' han' 'oman sorter whine, an' jes' ez I wuz wonderin' w'ut da gwine to do nex', ker flip! down come de nigger an' de fuz stood out on de rope. Dar he wuz hangin' dar, wid his head sorter on one side like er blackbird's. Den de wimmin' gunter holler an' I looked roun' an' says, I did: 'Ladies, dar ain' no u'sen hollerin' now, fur de man's dead.' Dat wuz all dar wuz o' de 'formence, an' I says, 'Hump, I doan want no sich progickin' 'bout me,, an' I doan, nuther. Come er snatchin' er man roun' dat way. Ack like er man ain' human, da do."

I took down the report, word for word, and sent it in, and as it contained none of the professional remarks incident to the conventional hanging, people were at first surprised, but after they had realized that I was attempting to create a reform they again admitted me into reasonably fair society.

INDIAN WAR INCIDENTS.

Col. J. K. Kelly Tells of Winter Campaigning in the Upper Country.

How in the Winter of 1855-6 the Indians Led Them Devious Ways North of Snake River—The Story of the Dead Horse Spring.

A year or more ago THE SUNDAY OREGONIAN gave the campaign south of Snake river in the fall of 1855, and the three days' battle with that wily chief, Pee Pee Mox Mox, and his motley command, with the rout of the savages and the pursuit of them north of Snake river That battle practically ended the war, but did not end the campaigning, which was continued, more or less, through the winter.

The famous battle took place in the early days of December, under the command of Lieut.-Col James K. Kelly. The command of the regiment devolved on Col. Kelly in the absence of the colonel of the regiment. The late Col J. W. Nesmith was elected colonel at the organization of the regiment, but never assumed the full command. He went with that portion of the volunteers that marched into the Yakima region, and when that campaign was ended he was compelled to go home, and resigned his command in consequence. Col. Kelly was elected a member of the territorial legislature which was to meet early in January, and to leave the command properly officered Gov. George L. Curry wrote ordering an election, and Col. Kelly had one held before his departure for the capital.

On the appointed day the volunteers voted in due form, and Captain Cornelius, of Washington county, became colonel. He was practically the only candidate in the field and received a satisfactory and handsome vote.

A WINTER JOURNEY.

Cornelius was captain of the company from Washington county and was a very popular officer at the time. The regimental staff being now complete Col. Kelly started below December 19, 1855, to lay aside his coat of mail and assume the toga of a senator. The volunteers were camped five miles from Walla Walla, near the old Whitman station. The first day's ride brought the small command to Fort Henrietta, on the banks of the Umatilla river. They had fairly good accommodations with the troops stationed there, though it was a cold day to ride. The next day was even colder, and they found no inhabited spot to camp at, but reached a quartermaster's wagon train loaded with supplies, and were glad to share Capt. Johnson's hospitality. The third day was so cold that

The owl for all its feathers was a-cold.

Col. Kelly and his little company camped at Juniper Springs, where the snow was six inches deep of solid stuff. They made a fire and melted off a place big enough for their small crowd to bed, using juniper limbs for fuel. They thawed the ground, to be sure, but changing the solid snow to a mire of mud was hardly a success. They commenced with horse blankets, and thus gradually made a good bed. They slept well, however, and managed to keep warm besides.

Col. I. I. Stevens came to the camp at Whitman's station two days after they left, and as he had instruments with him to indicate the weather, he found that on the third day the mercury droppd to 9 degrees below zero. That same day Col. Kelly had his left foot badly frost-bitten by a light breath of air from the south, as he rode horseback. Only for the fact that the air was almost still they could not have lived to make the journey. They had a terrible experience as it was and were fortunately unable to know how intense the cold was and so be afraid of it.

WRECKED ON THE DES CHUTTES.

They forded most of the rivers and thought they were fortunate to find a ferryboat moored to the east shore at the DesChuttes. They got into this unmanageable craft, put their horses and fixtures aboard, and then pushed off. It was a rope ferry but they managed, when two-thirds over, to run on a rock, hidden from sight, that anchored them tight and fast. They had to put their horses overboard and wade ashore, after making really herculean efforts to get the boat adrift. In the accounts of the losses of that campaign is included the price of that ferry boat. The owner proved his case, that the boat was lost in army use, and it was duly granted. It seems that the water raised before it could be got at, and carried the boat away forever and forever. He swore that it was left there, as it was, and was swept off by a flood.

At The Dalles they found R. R. Thompson, earning his title of captain, in charge of quartermaster supplies. He supplied them with the two most useful aarticles then known for man and beast—to-wit, oats and whisky! They rested two days at The Dalles and then walked down the frozen Columbia to the Cascades. At the Cascades they procured horses—Indian ponies and mules—and made the first journey ever known to have been done by white men down the Oregon shore of the Columbia. They came early in their journey to the Tooth Rock, that tremendous precipice that stands breasting the river so grandly. It is a nice thing to look at, but not so good to circumvallate on horseback. They had several skyward climbs and ascents, but most of the way were able to find a track down the beach of the frozen river. The first night they slept within sound of Multnomah falls, where the river hears some sounds not its own dashings exactly.

By this time the kindly Chinook had made its appearance and the snow and ice had commenced to thaw. They could hear ice falling from the cliffs towering thousands of feet around them. They had gathered dry drift wood from the shore and kindled a great blaze that lighted up the river and the mountains. This fire was a great solace to their frightened mules, for when the frozen masses came tumbling down the cliffs these worthy beasts, too full of fright for utterance, forgot to bray and came with a rush to the shelter of the blaze. They were then near their journey's end, another day carried them to the settlements, and the gallant colonel, with the *eclat* of the defeat and death of Pee Pee Mox Mox upon his laurelled head, was the hero of the time. He was a modest man, too, and did not plume himself upon his victorious campaign. When they offered to elect him general and commander-in-chief he modestly declined He preferred his old position and to be with his old comrades.

OFF FOR THE WARS AGAIN.

In time the legislative work was over and the colonel returned again to his regiment By this time winter had put off its robe of white and all the world was kindled into life and beauty by the sunshine and the soft heated Chinook. There was no snow or ice; no 19 degrees below zero, or melting of snow to cause a bed in mud and mire Instead there were prairie chickens to be seen along the Touchet and coyotes gently maneuvered to take them. Perhaps they did and perhaps they did not but Colonel Kelly set them an example. He had a navy or army revolver buckled about his valiant body, and as the company he was with rode over the bunch grass plain, seeing a covey of birds, he dismounted, fired two shots and, to his astonishment, actually killed two birds. Even at this day he expresses a doubt if he could ever have done it again.

This happened just before he got to the camp of his old regiment. He rode on, victorious as ever, with a prairie chicken hanging each side of the pommel and his canteens in their place. Only a day or so before he lost a fine riding horse that was valued at $175 There was a stampede when they were camped on the Umatilla, and seven or eight good horses were lost and never recovered. It was thought to have been gotten up by horse thieves—whites or Indians—and the colonel's riding horse was unfortunately one of the number. He sent back to Henrietta for a horse and got the best they could spare; this was a chuckle-headed Indian pony, with no form or size, no salutory color and no reasonable ambition—only a mean cayuse.

A GRAND MILITARY RECEPTION.

Mounted on this lame apology for Pegassus, or any other horse, Kelly went on joyously to meet his old comrades and war veterans. He was innocent of any ambition to be honored, and never dreamed that his friend, Col. Cornelius, was planning a demonstration in his honor. In this happy and humble frame of mind he drew near the camp and passed where an artilleryman with a smoking link in hand stood over the one little howitzer that constituted the Third artillery. Before he knew it the link touched off the gun and the howitzer roared out a salute of welcome. At the same moment that cayuse went into the air and came down on all fours. The canteens and the prairie chickens went dashing up and down, and it seemed to Col. Kelly that the grotesque figure he cut was ludicrous to the last degree.

Every company was drawn up and its weapons loaded. As soon as their beloved colonel came opposite, each company fired and the men cheered. It was intended as a compliment, but the hero of their battles, riding that stiff-legged and hard-jumping cayuse, could see only the ludicrousness of his own special appearance. All things must end, and in time the last platoon had fired, and the pony had reared, and the prairie chickens had made their last flop. It was a very affecting experience to a man afflicted with a keen sense of humor and appreciation of the ludicrous, and who preserved his own sense of decorum so thoroughly as always has Col. James K. Kelly. If the question of avoirdupois comes in, the pony must have some credit. He must have been something of a "hoss," if he was only a cayuse to handle the colonel's "heavy weight" so easily.

CAMPAIGN NORTH OF SNAKE RIVER.

Col. Kelly returned to his command in March, and in April it was decided upon to make a raid after the Indians north of Snake river, in the Palouse country. So in that month they crossed the raging waters of Snake river, into the beautiful region, now so well settled and productive, and made a camp in the vicinity of Palouse falls. From this point they sent out scouting parties, but the Indians were too wily for them and managed to throw them off the scent. They did all that was possible, but only succeeded in capturing a lot of Indian horses. From there they marched to the Columbia river, near White Bluffs. Before leaving Palouse falls the men were very discontented, and almost mutinied because they were required to march without provisions. They were moving away from their base of supplies and felt no certainty that provisions would find them. They could not well refuse to follow where their commanders led. So the command marched into the almost desert that reaches towards the Columbia from Palouse Falls. Before they left camp there was an exciting time, however. Speeches were made by different ones. Col. Kelly and Mayor Farrar and Private Geo. K. Shiel roused the patriotism of the men by stirring eloquence, and got them into better humor. These speeches may have been remembered afterwards when they breakfasted, dined and supped on horse meat and coffee straight for a whole week, waiting for a provision train to turn up. They devoured the Indian ponies as they chased the Indians, but the latter kept carefully out of their way.

M. G. Wills finally drove a small band of beef cattle to their relief, and was hailed with an hungry enthusiasm that words cannot paint The horse-beef had not been indulged in to excess, and "the boys" were hungry. They were near White Bluffs, and opposite the Yaquina river when the cattle came in sight, and in five minutes after they reached camp every animal was shot down, and almost before the dust they had raised had blown away the men were toasting or roasting chunks of beef before a prairie fire. The eleven head of animals were disposed of in short order, and with the vigor that good beef furnished, the command started for the Walla Walla country, for the now famous city was yet unknown.

DEAD HORSE SPRING.

One of the incidents of the march to the Columbia river deserves to be narrated, though it has some repugnant features. Before reaching the Columbia they became famished, almost from thirst, and were rejoiced to see in the distance indications of water. It proved to be a large spring that flowed very freely and furnished remarkably good water for that desert and alkali region. It made a green spot of the sage plain sure enough, but proved to be miry. Indian horses had incautiously rushed into the miry basin to drink, and had sunk down and died there. This spring flowed a a good stream at least 100 yards and then sank. Everywhere that there was water lay the dead ponies. Frantic as all were with thirst—and their horses were more famished than the men—it was necessary to call a halt and plan how to secure water. They were obliged build a causeway out to the place where the water ran strongest; then they managed to drag out a dead animal to make a hole to dip from, when the men took turns walking out to the flowing hole, where each man filled his camp kettle and went his way. They finished this work of preparation by dark, and then worked hard until midnight to water the frantic animals and the thirsty men. They gave this strange spot the name of Dead Horse Spring.

THE STORY OF TANTALUS.

Leaving this remarkable camping place they made straight for the Columbia river, which they reached by the middle of the next afternoon. Here was another disappointment, for while the broad river lay in majestic flood before them, and rolled its surges to their very feet, they could not get enough of the watery waste to make a drink. A sharp bluff extended along the bank and could not be descended for miles. At length they came to a ravine that cut the bank and made an outlet from the wave. A moment before it had been:

> "Water, water everywhere, and not a drop to drink."

It was the old story of Tantalus over again, and they rode their thirsting animals up the stream with many a hungry look at the placid flow. Down the ravine rushed the command and men and horses buried their heads in the waters of the Columbia and drank their fill.

A rather singular coincidence of this narrative occurred as the story was being told the writer by the colonel himself. It was on a railroad train, and a gentleman who sat in the adjoining seat was able to furnish some facts about the driving of the cattle to the volunteer camp by M. G. Wills, for it was M. G. Wills himself, who drove those cattle thirty-two years ago. S. A. CLARKE.

His "Horde of Office Holders."

Washington Post (Dem.)

Mr Cleveland is a candidate for the renomination—an earnest, eager, anxious candidate, armed and equipped at all points and possessed of all the advantages of a great number of friends and a powerful machine. This being the truth, why not proclaim it? There is no mystery at the White house. The gentleman in possession there knows a good thing when he sees it as well as the rest of us.

Can Do Without New York.

Chicago Inter-Ocean

Republicans have 182 votes sure. Admitting that Connecticut (6), Indiana (15), New Jersey (9) and New York (36) are in doubt, with Connecticut and Indiana they will have 203 votes. Give the Bourbons both New York and Connecticut, and they then only have 195 votes. New York politicians are feeling too important by half.

ISTHMIAN TRANSIT.

Commercial Geography of an American Inter-Oceanic Canal.

New Trade Advantages for the United States—The Development of Our Pacific Coast and Other Territory.

The last quarterly bulletin of the American Geographical Society contains a paper by Lieut.-Commander Charles H Stockton, United States navy, under the title of "The Commercial Geography of the American Inter-Oceanic Canal," presenting an interesting sketch of the existing and probable future commercial conditions in the area to be affected by a ship-canal across the American isthmus—the work at Panama and the commencement of operations in Nicaragua having suggested such an examination as a matter of general and increasing interest. The length of the article precludes its reproduction, and its numerous topics could not be more than indicated by quoting here and there, but its leading features and facts are here summarized, and, so far as possible, in the language of the author.

Of the three trans-isthmian routes for ships usually regarded as feasible, the writer thinks that there is ground for doubt whether the Panama canal will ever be completed, the scheme of railway transit involves such difficulties and risks as deprive it of the elements of commercial success, and it is unequal to the solution of the great question of the inter-oceanic passage, while the Nicaragua route is the favorite one in this country, after many surveys at various times in different parts of the isthmus by officers of the United States navy, under the auspices of our government. The proximity, however, of the Atlantic and Pacific termini of the proposed canals renders it unnecessary for the purposes of this examination to distinguish between them.

EXPANSION OF RESOURCES.

In contrast with the sudden changes wrought by the Suez canal, which shortened the routes of long-existing trade between thickly populated and highly developed countries, the effects of the American canal will be realized *pari passu* with the expansion of the resources and growth of populations of the Pacific coasts of America, the islands and groups, and the Australian semi-nationalities, all just entering upon a development which promises to attain amazing proportions. Steamers and sailing vessels from the Gulf ports, through the Yucatan Channel, from the North Atlantic through the Windward and Mona Passages, and from Europe, by Madeira and St. Thomas or Barbados, will still pursue the well-known routes into the Caribbean sea. Other steamers and sailing vessels will follow them, which now seek the long passage around Cape Horn, with its perils, vexations and hardships. The world may be circumnavigated with ease and expedition without crossing the equator. It is true that sailing routes to and from Panama in the Pacific can hardly be said to exist, so seldom are they used; but Brito, the proposed western terminus of the Nicaragua canal, is much better situated, the route thence to San Francisco by sail being nearly two weeks shorter than from Panama. When the physical barrier shall have been removed, all these existing lines of traffic will lead naturally through the canal to the countries and islands of the Pacific. Artificial trade routes will be broken down, and we shall no longer receive cinchona bark and crude rubber from England, and tea and coffee from London and Edinburg, or ship American hardware to Australia by way of Liverpool.

THE EXPORTS OF CENTRAL AMERICA

amount to $21,000,000 per year and the imports to $16,000,000. This trade goes past our doors to Europe. The principal articles of export are coffee, rubber, hides, indigo, dye, and cabinet woods, sugar, cacao, and tropical fruits. The imports are principally fabrics, food preparations, and manufactured articles for domestics use. Surely this trade is worth having, and the enterprise and intelligence of our merchants should look beyond our home limits and prepare to take advantage of the cheaper transportation which the canal will afford. The United States ought to supply the greater part of the articles imported into these countries, now furnished by England, Germany and France.

The Pacific coast of Mexico, though much richer and more extensive than the Gulf coast, furnishes but one-sixth of the export trade of that country, because of its isolation and want of development. In addition to the more valuable minerals, which constitute twelve-thirteenths of the exports, there are mines of iron, coal, lead, and tin, that cannot be said to have been explored. There are cacao and coffee, rice, indigo, and tobacco, salt, phosphates, and orchilla. The imports, mainly the same as those of Central America, are furnished by Germans, who are very successful as merchants in the Spanish countries.

A SAVING OF TIME AND MONEY.

The most immediately apparent effect of the opening of an inter-oceanic canal upon our trade with the west coast of South America, will be the saving of time and money now lost by the delay and transshipment of goods at Panama. The continuous water route will do away with the detentions and greatly lessen the cost of freights, and cannot fail to give us a share of the commerce with western South America. The articles of export common to the countries of this coast are gold and silver ores and bullion, cinchona, hides and coffee, while Ecuador exports cacao and rubber, Peru, sugar, guano, vicuna and alpaca wools; and Chili, nitrates, copper and breadstuffs The canal will be the natural outlet for almost all of these articles bound to a European or Atlantic market. Of the manufactured products that go in return we should supply the larger share, not only of articles peculiarly American, but of those common to Europe and America. In railway plant, for instance, our material, which is better adapted for these countries than that made in Europe, should control the market.

A NEW TRADE ROUTE

From our Atlantic and gulf coast to China and Japan would be made possible by the canal, with a port of call at the Hawaiian islands, and our vessels bound to Australia and New Zealand would find a shorter way to these countries, calling either at Tahiti, the Marquesas group, or Rapa islands, in the mid-Pacific The route to the west coasts of North and South America would be continuous, from our Eastern seaboard and from Europe. New routes to the Philippine islands and the Dutch East Indies would find an American point of call in the mid-Pacific among the Gilbert islands, a group which our missionaries have done much to reclaim from barbarism. The trade of Hawaii is almost exclusively with our Pacific states, and will probably remain so; but with the opening of the isthmian route some direct trade may come from Europe and our Atlantic coast, and the excess of Hawaiian sugar may go through the canal. The importance of these islands will be increased by their position as a midway point of call on the routes from the canal to China and Japan, bisecting the existing ones from San Francisco to Australia, New Zealand, and the southwest Pacific.

NEW ZEALAND

Belongs to the domain of the American canal, with reference both to the United States and Europe. It is third in trade importance of all the Australian colonies, and peculiarly fit for colonization by whites of Anglo-Saxon origin. Its exports, consisting mainly of wool, meats, gum, flax, tallow and gold, amount to over $35,000,000. Its imports exceed $37,000,000, and consist principally of fabrics, hardware, machinery and sugar. The partition of New Guinea between England, Germany and Holland, will doubtless lead to the opening of its resources. With a population estimated at 5,000,000, it offers a fair field for commercial activity, and its soil is capable of producing all the growths of the South Pacific and Malaysia. The Australian colonies proper will be the meeting point for the European trade coming by the American and Suez canals, with certain advantages at first in favor of the latter. The trade of the Atlantic states with those colonies will go through our trans-isthmian canal, and the wool of Australia should come to our Atlantic coast in exchange for cotton fabrics, hardware, petroleum and machinery.

IN THE MID-PACIFIC,

The French control the Marquesas, Paumotu or Low Archipelago, and the Society islands, with the outlying islands of the Austral group and the island of Rapa. Their principal product for export is copra, or the dried kernel of the cocoanut, which finds a ready market in Europe. The various islands west of the French possessions forward their products to San Francisco, Tahiti, Sydney or Auckland, or, if within the sphere of the "German South Sea Company," to Apia, in Samoa. The Marshall islands have been annexed by Germany, which threatens also to absorb Samoa These and the remaining islands of Polynesia, Melanesia and Micronesia produce copra, pearls and pearl-shells, cotton, sugar and tropical fruits, but their productiveness is limited by the difficulty of obtaining settled labor, as the natives will not work. The Fiji islands have developed wealth and prosperity from the cultivation of the sugar cane; but here also the labor problem is an important element in the development of the industry.

THE GREAT EXPORT STAPLE

Of our Pacific states and territories is wheat, nearly one-half of all that we export being supplied by the Pacific coast. It is sent mainly to Europe, and will go through the canal, probably as return cargo in freight steamers belonging to our Atlantic coast. The superiority of this improved transportation, and the economy of the steamer in commerce, is shown by the fact that the average of sailing vessels' voyages is three per year, and of steamers fifteen, or five times the carrying value of the sailing vessel. In addition to the breadstuffs, wine, lumber, wool, canned salmon, and other staples of the Pacific coast, many of the products of the waters and islands of the Pacific will be collected at San Francisco and sent eastward through the canal. The fur-seal and whale fisheries are already important industries. With direct steamer communication, by way of the canal, will end the singular isolation which has so long retarded the growth and development of our territory on the Pacific ocean.

THE OPENING OF THIS CANAL

Will mark a great epoch in the commercial history of the world. We may expect, as the general effect upon our own country, a notable increase in the development and importance of our trade. The expansion of our ordinary domestic and coasting traffic between the Atlantic and Pacific can readily be foreseen. But it must further be borne in mind that the center of density of our population is surely approaching the great continental valley of the Mississippi, and that this dense interior population will not only furnish a great market for imports, but will also supply for exportation a constantly increasing volume of products which must pass by the long water route through that valley, and by way of the canal, without transshipment, to all the countries on the Pacific. Our development will be accelerated simultaneously in the three great physical sections designated as the Atlantic and Pacific slopes and the Mississippi valley. Is it not within the bounds of reason to expect upon the heels of this enormous domestic development a foreign commerce unequaled in our history, and perhaps in the history of the world? The impetus to our commercial activity can be checked only by lack of wisdom in our laws, or by lack of intelligence, enterprise and capital in our business centers. That these are not wanting among us, the development of our internal wealth and prosperity sufficiently shows, and the opportunities in store for us upon the sea should not be wasted. With the canal upon a strictly commercial basis, free and open to the shipping of the world, neutralized in time of war by the general agreement of all nations, its control will not be a military bone of contention, and the interests of this country upon the gulf and the Caribbean can be guarded by a moderate but efficient naval force stationed at other points than the termini of the canal.

SENTIMENT OF AMERICAN CATHOLICS.

The *Catholic Citizen* is an influential journal of large circulation and of established religious character. In its last issue it thus speaks of Pope Leo's interference in the political affairs of Ireland. Its language is guarded, but it obviously thinks that the Catholics in Ireland will make a respectful bow and then go forward in dealing with the question of tenants and landlords as to them seems best.

The *Citizen* more than intimates that the pope was imposed upon when he was induced to promulgate his last decree on Irish affairs:

Leo XIII. has taken quite an interest in politics, and always a benevolent and well-meaning interest. He arbitrated between Germany and Spain, in the case of the Caroline islands, to the apparent immense satisfaction of both nations. He helped Bismarck carry his army measure through the reichstag. Now he has expressed his opinion on the political and social situation in Ireland.

In this proceeding his holiness is, doubtless, well meaning. He has judged according to his lights on a vexed problem of very distant politics. It is possible that his sources of information are unreliable. We know that the then pope would never have ordered a *Te Deum* sung to commemorate the massacre of St. Bartholomew had he been correctly advised as to that bloody affair; nor would the Magna Charta have fared so badly at Rome if the right premises were known. Even in a matter of purely religious discipline, like the condemnation of the Jesuits, the pressure of courts and the tortuous wiles of diplomacy have a responsibility which the thoughtless are apt to lay at the doors of one who helplessly says *Compulsus feci*.

Both in Ireland and America the Irish race is too advanced in the capacity for home rule to be materially affected by the opinion the Roman pontiff has formed on British local self government and the plan of campaign. The matter has not been submitted for arbitration. Whatever significance such an opinion may have will be exclusively ecclesiastical. The clergy can be commanded to desist from aiding the Irish cause, or assisting the Irish tenant, on the ground that this is politics. Although it must be remarked that all such prohibitions in the past have been only temporary checks —the natural patriotism of the Irish priesthood attracting them again to active participation in the popular movement.

So it will probably be in the present instance. The popular movement will go on. The opinion that I set up, or the decision that you make, will be swept away in the current of events. The world will go round in spite of us. Great forces are at work making the results that are coming, and we ourselves, with our adverse decisions and unfavorable opinions, will be used as the material out of which inevitable results are constructed.

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HAMBERG SENTENCED.

One Year's Imprisonment and a Fine of $19,000.

SEVERE REMARKS BY THE JUDGE

If the Fine is Paid, and the Prisoner Released at the End of a Year He Will be Amenable to Oregon Justice

SAN FRANCISCO May 19—Possibly the readers of THE OREGONIAN have grown weary reading the many telegraph items detailing the steps in the half interest swindle cases of the two principals in the swindle Hamberg and Pilcher but as it was hoped the cases as concluded now teach a great moral lesson Fifty three years imprisonment for swindling a man out of $10 000 is a heavy sentence but it is a most righteous one in this case

When Simon Hamberg stood up in the criminal s dock to receive his sentence his wife sat beside him attired in deep black and wearing a thick and heavy vail.

THE JUDGE S REMARKS.

It is charged in the indictment upon which you were convicted said Judge Toohy to the prisoner that on the 30 h of November 1887 aided by a gifted accomplice, who recently pleaded guilty you obtained by false and fraudulent pretenses money and property to the value of $9500 from F M Parker In order to secure this extensive plunder you made Parker believe that you were owner of certain real estate in this city to which you knew you had no more title than you have to the land under the United States mint and for this he paid you $3000 cash and conveyed his own farm in Oregon worth $6500 A jury of your own selection found you guilty The verdict is among the most notable triumphs of justice in our state for it puts an end for a long time to the career of the dishonest gang of which you were a successful leader

"The statutes now in force provide no adequate or suitable punishment for your transgressions of law The heaviest penalty which the court may impose cannot be deemed severe, since the offense of stripping a whole family of their fortune by false pretenses is but a misdemeanor in California

AMENABLE TO OREGON

' But to offset this manifest mistake of the legislature it appears that you have yourself opened a way to a neighboring state prison Immediately upon receiving the deed of Parker and wife to their homestead in Oregon you hastened to that state and sold the farm for less than half its value In making a deed to the new purchaser you went before a proper officer and in the acknowledgment denied that you had a wife in California well knowing that in the former state it would require her conveyance also to make valid the grant Upon this collateral swindle the grand jury of Jackson county will in a few days no doubt, indict you for felony so that after you shall have satisfied the comparatively light judgment of this court the sterner demands of outraged justice may still be thoroughly vindicated

' In many other cities and towns of California reside men and women whom you have cheated and robbed of their last dime But most of these crimes are sheltered by the statute of limitations

THE LAW'S SENTENCE.

"To-day we have to deal only with a verdict finding you guilty of obtaining Parker s property by false pretenses and since you must still have the proceeds of this rapine and an abundance of money from other similar sources, the fine I am about to impose can hardly be more than a temporary inconvenience to you

' It is therefore, the sentence of the law and the judgment of the court that you be punished by imprisonment in the county jail of this city for the period of one year and that you pay a fine equal to double the amount of money (here Hamberg s sharp features were overspread with deadly pallor) and property unlawfully and fraudulently obtained from F M Parker—namely a fine of $19 000 and that in default of payment of said fine that you be further imprisoned in said jail at the rate of one day for each dollar '

If the fine is not paid Hamberg therefore, will have to serve altogether fifty three years and twenty days

FIRE IN AN ORPHAN ASYLUM

The Work of Three Revengeful Boys—Children Widely Scattered

SAN RAFAEL Cal May 19—A telephone message was received to-day from Father Rheinhardt of the St Vincent s orphan asylum stating that fire had broken out in the asylum and asking assistance. The San Rafael fire department at once left for the scene an associated press correspondent accompanying

When the asylum was reached, it was found that the old chapel recreation pavilion and clothes room, situated in the north west part of the recreation grounds, were one mass of flames Neighbors in the vicinity had quickly repaired to the assistance of the inmates, but owing to lack of water supply were unable to combat the flames successfully

Chief Moorhead, on his arrival, directed that the efforts of the fire department be exerted to saving the main building in which were situated the dormitories, school rooms, baking shop, and class rooms, which owing to constant changes of wind were in constant danger of being ignited The water supply was found to be very inadequate for an institution of its size, and it was some time before a marked change was made in the prospects

After two and a half hours' incessant play the buildings were pronounced out of danger

A PANIC AMONG THE CHILDREN

During the progress of the fire, the gates having been locked quite a panic was started in the upper end of the yard where 600 inmates were confined Father Rheinhardt ordered the front gates thrown open when the inmates rushed forth and scattered in all directions

A survey was made of the grounds and it was found that the chapel and pavilion buildings were a total loss The boys were marshaled into the dining room for lunch and it was found that over 200 failed to answer to their names though no fears are felt for their safety

It is believed the fire was incendiary One week ago W Busteed Tom Sullivan, John Wilkinson and Joe Des Alles a blind boy attempted to escape but were frustrated by some of the teachers in charge It is supposed that owing to their capture they had planned this scheme to escape They had bored a hole in the soft ground under the pavilion and stored a quantity of dried tule grass under the building which they ignited this morning with the foregoing results

The loss on the buildings and material destroyed is estimated at $5 000 partly covered by insurance—but owing to the absence of Father Croke superintendent no definite amount can be fixed in regards to the loss

The boys who escaped are being taken in charge as fast as they arrive in San Rafael and already ninety two are locked in box car at the Donahue railroad depot awaiting transportation to the asylum

COL IRISH S DEFEAT

In Stumping Oregon He Failed to Keep His Fences in Repair

SAN FRANCISCO May 19—It is said here by friends of John P Irish that his defeat in the democratic state convention as delegate at large to the national convention will be a most nauseating pill for him to swallow He had set his heart on this It was while East on his trip as delegate that he was to call on his lord and master Grover Cleveland and pour into the president s ears the story of his (Irish s) glorious work among the gullible and barbarous voters of Oregon Poor Irish! How will it be possible now for him to see the democratic autocrat and, if he should see him how can he explain his defeat as delegate? The president seemingly thought Irish to be the high and mighty democratic ruler of not only California but of the entire Pacific coast but his thoughts must now be in a different line

It is now said here that the influence of Irish with the president will virtually be nothing, as Irish's defeat was largely due to the announcement made that the president had made him his embassador The democrats in California held that there were many other brighter lights in the party than Irish, and to show the president how small a man Irish really is in the democracy of the state, they set about to defeat him and they did.

CALIFORNIA.

The Transcontinental Association.

SAN FRANCISCO May 19—In the transcontinental association yesterday, after a short discussion a resolution was passed permitting the Northern Pacific to make the same limit on round trip tickets as the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company This is on business bound for or from the coast via Portland The Northern Pacific up to the present has not had the extended hold over limit of excursion tickets

It has been decided by the transcontinental association to notify the trunk lines that rates from Missouri river gateways to California would in future be $35 instead of $40 Thirty five dollars is the tariff rate for third class business from the Missouri river

SAN FRANCISCO May 19—The Transcontinental Association to-day discussed the recent decision of the interstate commerce commission in the case of Martin & Co of Denver against the Southern Pacific Company which was to the effect that the company could not charge a higher rate on freight from San Francisco to Denver than from San Francisco to Kansas City No action was taken and the meeting adjourned till Monday morning when it is expected to be considered again

Personal and General Notes

SAN FRANCISCO May 19—J W McCraken merchant of Portland, is among late arrivals

Robert J Stevens United States consul general of British Columbia and wife will be in the city for two weeks and will then return to their home at Victoria.

At the closing exercises and oratorical contest of the senior class of the Sackett school of Oakland Hon W Lair Hill was chairman of the committee to award the medals

Walter F Burrell of Portland, is seen among Oregonians on the street

O N Brown who recently was a photographer at Eugene is in the city on his way to the Eastern states

Sporting men are greatly interested in the Glover McAuliffe glove contest to take place next Monday evening here at the California club rooms Many wagers have quietly been made on the result Glover of Chicago seems to be a trifle the favorite but local clubmen are backing the San Francisco man McAuliffe Both men are in excellent condition

Some time ago a number of residents in a remote section of Humboldt county petitioned the general landoffice at Washington to have surveys made in their vicinity, so that the land could be entered or purchased The district is heavily timbered but being far from the seaboard, is likely to remain untouched for a great length of time This morning Surveyor General Hammond was notified that the surveys could not be made Commissioner Stockslager in his communication said that agricultural land must be surveyed first it being his policy to preserve the timber for as great a period as possible

It will not be many days before a meeting of bay sailors will be held to organize a union Captains, mates and men will all be included Only native Americans or naturalized persons will be admitted and the idea is to make the strength of the Bay Scow men felt at the next election

The Steamer Yaquina.

SAN FRANCISCO May 19—The steamer Yaquina which went ashore near Whitesboro Friday afternoon is expected here to-morrow The tug Wizard with wrecking appliances arrived at Little river to-day and a telegram received by Goodall Perkins & Co, announced that the big pump was fast taking water out of the Yaquina The steamer was to have left on high tide to-night She will be put on the dry dock on her arrival here

Overland Train Off the Track

TRUCKEE May 19 Number 3 overland is off the track at Champion s switch a mile west of Truckee A wheel broke under the baggage car and six coaches left the track Nobody was hurt, but the passengers were severely shaken up A wrecking train is at the wreck and the track will be clear to-night. Had the train been running at the usual speed a serious accident would have resulted

The Damaged Cargo Sold

SAN FRANCISCO May 19—The Queen of the Pacific s cargo was sold by T L Jones & Co yesterday and only realized $100 Everything was in bad condition having been thoroughly soaked with water Cases containing 500 000 cigarettes sold for $1 Tobacco sold at 50 cents a box and canned fruits at $1 per dozen

Union Pacific Earnings

SAN FRANCISCO May 19—The report of the directors of the Union Pacific Railway Company for 1887 has just been published Gross earnings of the system for the year $28,558,000 gross expenses, $16 617 000, net earnings $10,890 000 an increase of $2 000 000 over earnings of 1886 The system has a total length of 4763 miles

To Investigate Charges

SAN FRANCISCO May 19—A report is current among railroad men that the interstate commerce commission is considering the advisability of holding a meeting in this city, in order to investigate the charges made against certain local ticket agents of rate cutting and discrimination

Shipping.

SAN FRANCISCO May 19—Arrived Ship Palestine, Tacoma bark Gen. Fairchild, Seattle Sailed Ship C. F Sargent, Nanaimo, barkentine Tom O'Shanter, Astoria

Arrival of the Monongahela,

SAN FRANCISCO, May 19—The United States store ship Monongahela Captain Baker arrived here to-day, sixty-eight days from Payta, Peru.

OTHER COAST DISPATCHES

News Items from Tacoma.

TACOMA W T, May 19—At a meeting of the city council to day, a report with plans, for a complete system of sewerage prepared by Major Sears, of Portland engineer was received and referred to a joint committee for consideration and with power to engage a number of engineers to assist them in passing upon the plans Col Steel's resignation submitted at the last meeting, was withdrawn E G Bacon, elected at the last meeting to the office of fire warden but whose election has caused dissatisfaction in the fire department offered his resignation The council refused to accept it The new health officer Miller suggested numerous reforms which were referred to a committee He says that with the co operation of the council and chief of police he will make this one of the cleanest and healthiest cities on the coast A resolution was passed forbidding the opening of drinking saloons on Tacoma avenue or in the residence portion of the city Numerous street improvements were proposed, and a suggestion was referred that an overseer of contractors be employed

J M Wade of Chicago an architect arrived to-day to take charge of the building of the new opera house corner Ninth and C streets The building will be two stories The first besides having entrances will be fitted up with six stores The inside of the building will be finished in oriental style, and embellished as finely as any in the land when fully completed

News Items from Salem

SALEM Or May 19—To day a picnic was given by the military company of Macleay, eight miles east of Salem and an immense crowd was present An address was made in the morning by Prof M C Lane and in the afternoon Hon John Minto and various county candidates had a joint debate opening the canvass in the county A game of baseball was played between the Willamettes of Salem and the Indians of Chemawa, and won by the former by a score of 8 to 5

Superintendent E B McElroy left to-night for San Francisco to make arrangements for the establishment of Oregon headquarters at the National Teachers Association in July

A check for $22 707 13 balance due the state on the public land sales claim was received by Governor Pennoyer from Washington to day

Horse Thieves Lynched

WOODWARD I T, May 19—A party of vigilantes captured four men driving a herd of stolen ponies in No Man's Land Thursday night and lynched the whole party Two of them were noted outlaws known as Chitwood and Dandy Hook Brothers of Chitwood have declared vengeance

Back to Their Native Heath.

NEW YORK May 19—The steamer Persian Monarch which has on board Buffalo Bill's Wild West show was sighted off Fire island to night.

Death of a Minister

NEW YORK May 19—Rev Wm F Morgan, D D for over thirty years rector of St Thomas church, died this morning

Critically Ill.

PHILADELPHIA May 19—Ex-Governor Bunn, of Idaho, is critically ill at the hotel Bellevue.

BERLIN CABLE LETTER

The Emperor's Carriage Heaped with Flowers by the People.

THE APPROACHING ROYAL WEDDING

Bismarck and the Empress—War Indications on the Continent—A Russian General Arrested—Note and Comment

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BERLIN May 19—For the first time since his critical relapse the emperor has been seen to-day outside of the Schloss Shortly after 5 o clock the people assembled in front of the palace were gratified by the appearance of the emperor and empress in an open carriage Three princesses followed in the second carriage and in the third were Dr Mackenzie and General Winterfield The imperial carriage proceeded very slowly and enabled many people to come forward and present flowers to the emperor and empress who received them till the carriage was heaped with them The weather was bright and the heat was almost that of mid summer The emperor still bears traces of the fever but his appearance daily improves The drive was continued to the shooting lodge at Grunewald and after a short rest the imperial family returned to the Schloss During the drive the emperor remained reclining in pillows

Every day this week has showed a perceptible increase of his general strength While walking he looks very frail and is obliged to lean on a staff Every step taken is with evident effort

THE ROYAL WEDDING

He takes strong interest in the preparations for the wedding of Prince Henry and Princess Irene It is expected that the marriage, instead of being semi private will be a court celebration associated with the emperor s recovery Three hundred and twenty guests have been invited including the prince of Wales king of Saxony grand duke and grand duchess of Baden prince and princess of Anhalt crown prince of Greece and all the members of the Hohenzollern and Hesse families The wedding dinner party will consist of forty royal personages and covers for 280 will be laid at Marchallfel for the household and suites of royal guests The wedding ceremony will be performed in the palace chapel, where special accommodations are being prepared for the emperor and Dowager Empress Augusta Princesses Victoria, Sophie and Margareth and Princess Alexandra, of Hesse will be bridesmaids Queen Victoria has sent the bride an entire trousseau of unusual magnificence, and also a parure of diamonds, emeralds and pearls

BISMARCK AND THE EMPRESS

The relations between the empress and Prince Bismarck are again strained Before the chancellor went to Varsin the empress submitted to the emperor the names of several court officials on whom she desired to have conferred distinguished orders Prince Bismarck protested and the whole ministry signed a paper, stating that if the orders were conferred they would resign The empress then withdrew the names The feeling of bitterness between the court and Prince Bismarck s partisans is intensified The chancellor will return to Berlin at the end of next week The situation is too critical to admit of further rest for him

WAR INDICATIONS

The war drum beats with subdued resonance but ever and anon the official press reawakens interest by some fresh alarm Russia s preparation are now ominous The news of the week is to the effect that Russia has accepted a French syndicate s terms for a loan V Vishnegradski Russian minister of finance, first ruptured the negotiations with the Comptoir d' Escolpte angrily rejecting the proposals as a slur upon Russian solvency Though the details of the negotiations which have been concluded are secret enough is known to show that Vishnegradski felt the pinch and submitted to the syndicate's conditions Russia's treasury contains an immediate advance of £1 500 000 The total loan amounts to £4 400 000 and the balance will be issued in the autumn if the time is opportune

The *North German Gazette* and other governmental organs have received inspiration for a vigorous renewal of the attacks on Russia Hence the accusation that the czar's agents are seeking to foment revolution in Macedonia. The *Gazette*, in an article headed "A Russian Fortress on Turkish Territory " denounces the celebrated convents on Mount Athos as a center of Pan Slavist conspiracy, and states that Russian pilgrims, who are really veteran soldiers disguised crowd the convents to the number of 10,000 Supplies of arms and munitions of war are hidden in the vicinity The porte has been cautioned to maintain a close watch, as at any moment a signal may be given for an insurrection preceding Russian entrance into Bulgaria

A RUSSIAN GENERAL ARRESTED

Russian activity centers, in the meantime, in Southern Russia. The latest frontier incident, illustrating the position of affairs, is the arrest of the Russian Gen Rehborg at Przemyst Austrian officials state that Gen Rehborg carried a trader's passport but was really a spy upon the new fortifications at Przemyst which is now the center of the defense of Eastern Galicia. After a detention of eighteen hours Gen Rehborg was permitted to proceed to Cracow under surveillance, from thence returning to Warsaw Gen Rehborg's arrest following the detention of the Russian general Hinz at Cracow evokes threats from the Moscow press, and as a matter of fact reprisals already have been taken The Austrian war office has advices of the disappearance of several officers on a tour in Volhynia, Poland, with open passports The Austrian press appears to have received orders to keep silence in regard to incidents occurring on the frontier

The arrival at Vienna, on Thursday last of a number of staff officers, under Gen von Planitz chief of staff of the Twelfth German army corps is too pregnant and significant to be overlooked Gen von Planitz with his staff, goes on a tour through Galicia and Transylvania in obedience to a plan of campaign long since desired and approved by the Berlin and Vienna war offices and a Saxon army corps will fight by the side of Austro Hungarian troops

NOTE AND COMMENT

It is asserted that French officials purposely insult German subjects and appear to be authorized to do so by high French authorities These insults, the press holds must lead to reprisals

Gen Von Schellendorf war minister has approved a new way of inflating war balloons by which gas is produced on the spot wherever wanted Military attaches of European powers who were present at the experiments at Furstenwalde concurred in the opinion that it was an important advance in scientific warfare

The *North German Gazette* gives prominence to the complaints of Germans who are annoyed by French frontier officials referring to day to an incident of a German commercial traveler being forbidden to journey through France

Rigorous surveillance is carried on to prevent smuggling of prohibited papers and it is reported that the Swiss police even have consented to assist in the preparation of a list of socialist refugees who are suspected of spreading their doctrines

A forest fire is in progress near Innsbruck which threatens to destroy the villages of Jenbach and Tratzberg Castle Three hundred soldiers are engaged in an attempt to check the flames

TURNING THE ENEMY'S GUNS

Gladstone Again Shows His Remarkable Power of Effective Reply

LONDON May 19—Gladstone replying to the statement of Balfour that the practice of increasing sentences on appeal had been resorted to in Ireland while the liberals were in power writes It was without our knowledge and it is only with knowledge in matters not directly on executive action that responsibility begins I rejoice that the discovery has been made It is new proof of how deeply the spirit of evil traditions has entered into the Irish administration We do not now, as in the days described by Lord Cornwallis employ torture and murder as instruments of Irish government, but practices seem to survive which disgrace the name of justice, and which would not for a moment be tolerated on this side of the channel I hope Balfour will continue his researches and drag into daylight every evil usage which unknown to us has disgraced the Irish judiciary or administration He will thus supply new proof of the necessity and advantage of investing the Irish people with a power over affairs and property of their own and providing that they shall be governed, as we are in a national and not in an unnatural spirit

CLAN-NA-GAEL PLOTTING

London Police Claim that Murder is Contemplated

LONDON May 19—The Central News Association announces that it is officially informed that the police have received news of Clan na-Gael plotting which contemplates the commission of a crime similar to the tragedy of Phœnix park The police for some time have watched the movements of Thomas Brennan and found him conferring with a man named Walsh who afterwards made pretense of going to America to see Brennan and really did leave London for Havre ostensibly to take steamer to New York but after reaching Havre he went on to Paris where he has been living under an assumed name The police are close by watching men supposed to be parties to the plot Further details of the plot are promised

NOTES FROM LONDON

The Prince of Wales off for a Wedding—The Foreign Wine Tax

LONDON, May 19—The Prince of Wales has left London for Berlin to attend the wedding of Prince Henry and Princess Irene

Goschen chancellor of the exchequer has informed the French embassador that he intends to prepare a modification of the foreign wine tax after the Whitsun recess

Frederick Not So Well.

BERLIN May 19—The emperor coughed more last night and did not sleep so well He felt stronger however this morning and rose at 9 30 An hour later he went out into the park for a walk

The Windsor Races.

LONDON May 19—The race for St George s plate for 2 year olds at Windsor to day was won by Fair Marion Aristo second Des Champs third There were six starters

MONTANA REPUBLICANS

Uninstructed Delegates Sent to the Chicago Convention

LIVINGSTON Montana May 19—The republican territorial convention met here to day to select two delegates to Chicago to represent Montana in the national convention There was a pretty full attendance of delegates and considerable enthusiasm Several times the delegates were on the verge of a serious row, but trouble was avoided by wise counsel Personal matters were involved without any reference to presidential preferences Col Eaton, of Park county and Hon T C Power, of Helena were selected as delegates and A L Babcock of Yellowstone county and W H Dewitt of Butte as alternates No attempt was made to instruct the delegates Col. Eaton made a speech which might be interpreted as an endorsement of Blaine but he made no mention of his name and made no pledge to vote for him Power was not present and his position is not known, but it is not believed that he is for Blaine The convention however, was evidently in sympathy with the Maine statesman The mention of his name was always rapturously applauded

Resolutions were adopted condemning Cleveland's administration and extolling the records of the republican party Eaton is a wealthy farmer and stock grower, and Power is one of the prominent business men of the territory, largely engaged in the agricultural implement trade. He also has important Indian contracts and is the owner of a line of steamers on the upper Missouri river He was a candidate for the congressional nomination but was defeated two years ago by Col. Sander

Commodore Kittsen's Will

ST PAUL May 19—The will of the late Commodore Kittsen is a voluminous document All the children and grandchildren and brothers and sisters of the deceased are remembered with special legacies ranging from $2000 to $100,000, and he donates the remaining undivided estate to be equally shared among all the children There is a clause disinheriting any legatee or heir who may contest the will No reliable estimate of the value of the estate can be made from the will

A Remarkable Sentence

LOUISVILLE May 19—In the case of John J Cornelison, the assailant who drove to suicide Judge Richard Reid of Mount Sterling and is now seeking to escape a sentence of three years in jail, Judge Tony of this city, to-day refused to grant his release Cornelison s attorney urged that the sentence was excessive, and the result of prejudice The case came here from Mount Sterling on a writ of habeas corpus

Harvard Students for Cleveland

BOSTON May 19—Four years ago the students of Harvard held a meeting for the purpose of nominating a presidential candidate, resulting in an overwhelming majority for Blaine Last night a similar gathering for the same purpose showed a change of heart the vote standing — Cleveland 413, Blaine 251 It is but fair to say, however, that there has been a great change of students

Suicide of a Prominent Man.

SUMMIT N J, May 19—Robert J. Arnold, one of the wealthiest and most prominent residents of Summit, who is believed to have speculated largely in coffee in New York, committed suicide late last night by shooting He had inherited a fortune from his mother and his wife, daughter of Gen Butterfield, brought him an additional $100 000

Elopement and Forgery.

PHILADELPHIA, May 19—John N Miles, manager of the Philadelphia office of the *Shoe and Leather Reporter* has eloped with Miss Jennie Carson, aged 17, and prominent in society Before leaving Miles cashed a $4000 forged check at the office of a Pennsylvania company for insurance on lives and granting of annuities

To Cross the Ocean in an Air Ship.

NEW YORK May 19—Jouis says he intends to start next October or November, in his air ship from New York for Norway He counts on having five passengers

Four People Smothered to Death.

CLEVELAND, May 19—Mrs Elizabeth Lewis and three grandchildren were smothered to death to night in a fire at the house of her son in law

Bank Statement.

NEW YORK May 19—The weekly bank statement shows a reserve increase of $5 500 000 Banks now hold $27 785 000 in excess of legal rule

Death of a Veteran Democrat.

PITTSBURG May 19—Capt Jacob Zeigler veteran democrat of Butler Pa died at his residence in that place this morning aged 75

NEW SUITS.

In the state circuit court yesterday I R Dawson began an attachment suit against C M Cole for $1346 31 on claims assigned as follows Esberg Bachman & Co $377 20 the A P Hotaling Co $810 23 Klosterman & Co $158 28 The money is alleged to be due for goods sold

I R Dawson sued A S Binnard for $1564 21 on the following claims for goods sold Fleischner Mayer & Co $247 29 Oregon Cit Manufacturing Co $130 75 H Rosenfeld & Co $512 Neustadter Bros,, $674 17

J E Smith A E Borthwich, F Richet, C P Hogue and M F Spencer sued W T Leverson for $954 40 Plaintiffs allege that on October 12 1881 they indorsed a promissory note for $900 which defendant made to Geo Harold and on Nov 1 1883 they were obliged to pay that sum to the holder of the note, also $54 40 interest

CHARLES DICKENS S READINGS

Special attention is called to the fact that the Dickens readings have been changed from the Tabernacle to the New Park theater, and reserved seats can be had at Prentice s music store without extra charge Eastern and California papers speak in glowing terms of Mr Dickens's readings To-morrow evening he will read from Dr Marigold and Bardell vs Pickwick The Brooklyn *Standard Union* has this to say of him

In the first—a condensation of Dr Marigold—he was a polished elocutionist a finished reader In the second—the trial scene from Pickwick—he he was far more he was a reflex of his father He read in Dr Marigold he acted in Pickwick

The Alpine Club will give an informal reception at their rooms to-morrow, from 3 30 to 5 30 P M A cordial reception is extended to all those desirous of meeting Mr Dickens

A Chicago woman has not spoken to her husband for three years, and he wants a divorce. If that is not ingratitude what is? ***Norwich Bulletin.***

TERRITORIAL AFFAIRS.

Gossip About Matters in Washington Territory.

Congressional Aspirants Busy in a Quiet Sort of Way—Opinions Here and There on Divers and Sundry Topics

James B Metcalfe attorney general of Washington territory is hard at work setting up pins for his nomination as delegate to congress During the recent convention of the Knights of Pythias in Colfax Mr Metcalfe did a great deal of political work in a quiet way even to catering in a measure to the prohibition people by ardently supporting a resolution prohibiting all persons engaged in the manufacture or sale of intoxicating liquors from becoming members of the order To be sure every one engaged in the manufacture or sale of intoxicating liquors does not desire to be come a member of this celebrated order but the prohibitionists will congratulate themselves that so influential a gentleman and politician as Mr Metcalfe joins in the drawing of a line across which the liquor-sellers may not venture and in the establishment of a qualification for membership in the order which necessarily involves a distinct recognition of the claims of the prohibitionists

Mr Metcalfe went to Spokane Falls and there managed to stick in a few more pins and that too right in the very teeth of Judge Turner who will probably struggle to get the delegate nomination for himself Of course Spokane influence will be sought for by all the democratic candidates for a county which sent a democratic representation to the last legislature in the persons of Col J M Barker in the council and Eugene Fellows in the house is worthy of most serious and most flattering overtures Then too Col Barker not only possesses much political influence himself, but he has a following which is pretty well organized It was the genial colonel who secured the passage of the $100,000 appropriation for the Medical Lake hospital and by a little bargain very opportunely made with the republicans in the matter of the confirmation of Gov Semple's appointees, Col. Barker practically dictated the selection of the trustees who will have the handling of that large sum of money Of course no one believes for a moment that the trustees D M Drumheller of Spokane D B Glascock, of Sprague and Stanley Hallett of Medical Lake will prove other than scrupulously faithful to their trust Nevertheless that may be done, and yet much politics enter into the matter A majority of the trustees are from Spokane county

It is supposed that Governor Semple is not opposed to Mr Metcalfe's ambition although the latter s efforts to secure the nomination recalls some gossip which went the rounds when Mr Metcalfe was appointed attorney general At one time after Mr Metcalfe had been agreed upon for the office the slate was suddenly broken, and very reliable reports then had it that John Paul Judson of Tacoma would be appointed attorney general Finally Mr Judson withdrew, ostensibly because a relative of his, Stephen Judson had been appointed one of the trustees for the Steilacoom hospital but other reports had it that Mr Metcalfe would not oppose John Paul Judson s aspirations for nomination for delegate to congress

Eugene Fellows will likely change his mind about resigning his seat in the legislature now that he sees he may place Governor Semple in an embarrassing position with reference to ordering a special election Anyhow Mr Metcalfe will likely inspire him with the belief that he must like all true democrats sacrifice a too fine sense of political proprieties in the interests of the party But the cue will not be lost on the republican members Some of them, or all of them indeed, will likely develop a disposition to not have greatness thrust upon them and will aid in contributing to Governor Semple's utter absence of peace of mind by a sort of double barreled resignation —that is if they are in office they resign if they are not they don't

The prohibitionists in Whitman county recently discussed the question whether they should have a county ticket in the field Some few were disposed to favor the idea, but the majority argued that by doing so they would be doing that which would not enrich themselves but make the republican party poor indeed, and their love for the g o p was revived to old time fervor There will be no prohibition county ticket in Whitman county this year

There appears to be a very friendly sentiment in the southeastern part of the territory in favor of both John B Allen and Mr Brents, for delegates. Probably the sentiment is stronger in Mr Brents's favor, as many people say that Allen hasn t dash enough or at least hasn't the dash which a candidate should have in a campaign like the one just approaching They say that he does not make much of a struggle for any kind of preferment, but acts as if he wants the party to present him the nomination on a silver plate or something of that sort Even under such circumstances they say he would likely say that he didn't care for the office, and that he took it simply because the people insisted upon it. Of course this does Mr Allen injustice, for he would likely not take odds from any one in a political struggle Whitman county manifests considerable sentiment in favor of Judge Turner and not unlikely Columbia, the stamping ground of O C White, will be strong for the judge

The democrats haven't a great many candidates, for the reason probably that the declination of Charles Voorhees to run again was a strong suggestion of what he thought were the party's chances of success His act suggested that of rats leaving a sinking vessel. But, nevertheless much quiet work is being done, as in Mr Metcalfe s case and Assistant United States District Attorney Charles F Munday of Seattle is training with some good people John Paul Judson will do some work too, and C H Warner of Colfax, is probably as openly a candidate as any man in the field The impression, however is in agreement with the intimation recently given by Judge Turner namely that the nominee would come from west of the Cascades If either Munday or Metcalfe is selected, it will likely give a boost to T J Humes s efforts, for the general belief in republican ranks in King county is that Humes's can carry that county and that is a matter of no small interest to the party

Is it possible that when the accomplished Rev John R Thompson, president of the council in the last legislature wrote a letter stating that he wasn t a candidate for the delegate nomination the party took him at his word Nothing has been heard of him but if he really has no aspirations in that direction, it will afford relief to the other candidates, for even if Mr Thompson could not have won he could have made the struggle very interesting Woman suffrage really has not proved nearly so good a card as some wily politicians thought in the latter part of January last. Governor Semple is quoted as saying that the woman suffrage law is in the interests of the democratic party

The whereabouts of Martin, the Tacoma murderer, who evaded the gallows by escaping from the county jail, by a curious set of chances " to employ the words of the celebrated Ko-Ko, still remains a mystery, notwithstanding the fact that large rewards have been offered for his apprehension dead or alive and notwithstanding the report that he was seen at North Yakima last week Until this report was put in circulation, he had dropped out of sight, and nearly out of mind too, just as completely as if he had met his fate at the rope's end and now filled a nameless grave It would be difficult to convince anyone that he did not meet friends after his escape, and on this assumption it is easy to understand how an ingenious report of his presence in a distant part of the territory would aid Martin

But then Tacoma has plenty of other things to think about There are those immense sawmills which are about to be erected, the great sale of timber lands, the development of which will no doubt contribute very much to its prosperity and fame as a manufacturing town; the railway which President Harris, of the Northern Pacific, has announced will soon be constructed along the water front to and beyond the location of the proposed smelter, and many other subjects of interest of live, booming interest—all these are calculated to lend such enchantment to the view of Tacoma people that instead of visions of Martin s capture they see new brick blocks and cable street railways Then too there is that University for which Brother De Vore contended so cleverly so persistently so diplomatically and so successfully that nothing in Port Townsend or Seattle or elsewhere could stand against him That will soon denominational institution of which any town should be proud Brother De Vore did not of course furnish the big endowment fund which Tacoma people have subscribed but he was their Sheridan when the University doubtless appeared further away than was Winchester on a certain eventful day

Port Townsend appears to have become absorbed in other matters too notwithstanding Allan Weir gave luminous publicity to what was deemed that town s rights with respect to this same university and said he would have the whole subject up before the next conference Instead of booming the university Port Townsend people are booming a new railroad with much prospect of success and also with the certainty that no rival town will enjoy her prosperity and take it too The value of corner lots has been much enhanced and with a buoyancy of spirit most stimulating the people have discovered they can well get along without the university And Seattle has said nothing more about the university Brother Hanson did not vote in conference as some people said he should have done and some of the many good people of Seattle met and resolved against his returning to that big town but he did return and now walks the streets without—figuratively speaking—keeping his hand in his pistol pocket No one says him nay Brothers D T Denny and ex-Chief Justice Lewis contemplate no further convention of protesting laymen The bishops settled the matter and now in unity do they all dwell as good brothers ought to

Speaking of unity suggests the notable, or apparently notable absence of it so far as Allen C Mason of Tacoma and the Northern Pacific Railroad Company are concerned The general apprehension that Tacoma people invariably agree with that company (and look for more) received rather a rude shock from this unexpected stand Mr Mason has taken regarding the water front railroad The company wants to build it Mr Mason wants to do it all himself It is to be hoped the affair of the Kilkenny cats will not be repeated Or is the whole matter simply an ingenious piece of advertising on the part of Mr Mason? If that is the case his cleverness deserves its reward

SAREF

THE TELEPHONE'S FIRST TRIP.

Capt Scott s New Boat Receives Hearty Greetings Along the River and an Ovation at Astoria.

Yesterday the new elegant and rapid steamer Telephone made her maiden trip from Portland to Astoria and return About 100 passengers including a few invited guests accompanied the steamer on the trial trip In all essential respects the trial proved entirely satisfactory, and the new craft acquitted herself handsomely and realized every expectation both of the company and the public

At 7 15 A M she steamed away from the dock and passed the city front like a greyhound On the way to Astoria seventeen landings were made considering which fact very good time was made Astoria was reached at 1 45 P M Enthusiasm was manifested all the way down the river At every landing crowds had collected who cheered waved hats and handkerchiefs and in other ways showed their gratification at seeing Telephone No 2 and Capt Scott standing Ixion like at his old post Several steamboats and tugs were passed who exchanged courtesies with vigorous and repeated toots Salutes were sounded from the whistles of every mill and cannery along the river To all these salutations of welcome and hearty good will Capt. Scott responded promptly and so these pleasant gallantries were exchanged at brief intervals during the route

At Astoria a most cordial reception awaited the new steamer and specially Capt. Scott Astoria turned out en masse to welcome the boat and the man at the wheel ' House tops were crowded with people windows filled while the wharf and streets were fairly blocked with the crowds Flags floated from scores of staffs and the steamer was moored amidst the cheers of the crowds, the booming of cannon and the music of a brass band It was simply an ovation ' remarked one of the passengers to a reporter.

As soon as the boat was landed, a great number of Astorians crowded on the boat to inspect her and personally to congratulate Capt Scott The latter was also presented with several large elegant bouquets

At 3 15 the steamer started up the river and after a fine run reached Portland at 11 o clock No attempt was made to speed the Telephone as the machinery and boat were entirely new She runs very smoothly and as steady as a judge Capt Scott says with the same amount of steam the new boat maks better time than the old one She handles very easily, obeying the helm promptly Owing to this fact, landings can be made with less loss of time Those who made the round trip yesterday speak in complimentary terms of the new boat, the officers and express having experienced much pleasure during the day s run

HE QUARRELED WITH HIS WIFE.

That is the Reason an Astoria Fisherman Wanted to Die

Andrew Olsen a Swede, aged 35 years, made an unsuccessful attempt to shuffle off this mortal coil ' Friday evening. He did not use a bare bodkin to accomplish his suicidal purpose but chose the less sanguinary method of cold pizen ' Olsen is a fisherman and came from Astoria It seems that he and his wife have not lived in harmony and domestic infelicity caused Andrew to grow very weary of the burden of life A few days ago Olsen rented a room in the house of John Rassmussen a plasterer at No 129 E street He stated that he wanted it a few days only While there he was observed to be in a rather melancholy frame of mind which was evidently caused by domestic trouble

Mrs Rassmussen was interviewed as to the melancholy affair and furnished substantially the following account Friday evening and Mrs Rissmussen Olsen came to our house He seemed a little under the influence of liquor Coming in he took a seat near my husband There he pulled a bottle out of his pocket and said to my husband, I m tired of life and I m going to poison myself and with that he drank about one-half of the contents before Mr Rassmussen had time to snatch the vial from him My husband did not think the bottle contained poison and he told me to take Olsen into the kitchen and give him some supper which I did Olsen went out with me and just as I was placing the food on the table he fell from his chair and had a horrible spasm I called Mr Rassmussen and two other lodgers in the house to see what could be done for the man We gave him some milk, while our physician Dr Eisen was sent for When that physician came he pronounced the contents of the bottle to be an opium preparation and it took us an hour before Olsen was restored to consciousness "

When asked as to the motive prompting the rash deed Mrs Rassmussen said ' He has had some trouble with his wife, who is working at the St Johns hotel, ' replied the lady and I think that has caused him much trouble To day he is all right and says he is very sorry for having caused us so much annoyance But he also said that he regrets that we did not let him die, because he has nothing to live for

CHOIR SERVICES

The choir of the First Congregational church will give the following programme

Organ— Andante	Wallis
Anthem—' Day of Rest and Gladness'	Schumann
Anthem—"Deus Misereatum	W F Sudds
Solo—"Teach Me, O Lord	Sudds
Organ—'Hallelujah	Beethoven

E M Cockerline a native of Great Britain, was admitted to citizenship by Judge Shattuck yesterday A declaration of intention of becoming a citizen was filed by Nicholas Bodun, a native of Germany.

PORTLAND BOOM NOTES.

E. B. McElroy Voted $100—[illegible] tars to San Francisco—[illegible] Subscriptions.

At the special meeting of the immigration board, held at 4 P. M. Saturday, Superintendent E. B. McElroy was voted the sum of $100 to aid in defraying expenses of a special Oregon department in San Francisco during the coming National Teachers' Institute. The superintendent will see that large quantities of Oregon matter are placed where they will do the most good, and any representative from this state (especially lady teachers, it is thought) will [illegible] in the dissemination of O[illegible] among the thousands of [illegible] who will crowd the Bay city on [illegible] sion. The field is a promising [illegible] $100 given by the board will [illegible] prove a wise expenditure.

L. SAMUEL WILL CANVASS.

For some time the board has had in view the idea of increasing its advertising fund, the difficulty so far being in securing the services of competent gentlemen to take the matter of soliciting in hand. At the meeting yesterday Mr. L. Samuel volunteered to solicit, and the board, on motion, accepted his offer and authorized the publication of the following statement:

To the Citizens of Portland: PORTLAND, Or., May [illegible] much in need of additional funds [illegible] work. Mr. L. Samuel [illegible] us, and we ask you to [illegible] ready done, as liberally [illegible] on you. The fact is that [illegible] per month. We need to [illegible] it should be done. At [illegible] needed, and we ask you to make the amount as near that as possible. Respectfully, [illegible]

CHAS. H. DODD,
H. W. CORBETT,
SOL. HIRSCH,
ELLIS G. HUGHES,
D. D. OLIPHANT,
F. K. ARNOLD,
D. SOLIS COHEN,
I. W. BAIRD,
JOS. WADDELL,
T. A. WOOD,
Board of Commissioners.

On motion of Mr. Baird, the California agent, M. B. Goldstein, was instructed hereafter to confine his operations to the city of San Francisco, it being the opinion of the board that the Bay city is the best field at present for the dissemination of Oregon literature in California.

The board will meet again at 3 P. M. [illegible] Wednesday to consider many matters that have been necessarily delayed.

MORE NEW SUBSCRIPTIONS.

The following names have been added to the advertising fund since last report:

Herbert Bradley	[illegible]
Robert Collier & Co	[illegible]
John L. Vestal	[illegible]
I. W. Stanley (Banquet saloon)	[illegible]
Edward Alisky	[illegible]
Sanborn, Vail & Co.	[illegible]
Casino drug store	[illegible]
E. Oldendorf & Co	[illegible]
D. W. Crowley	[illegible]
G. G. Gammans	[illegible]
E. W. Moore	[illegible]
S. & G. Gump	[illegible]
Eugene D. White	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]
Previously reported	[illegible]
Total per month now pledged	[illegible]

THE PORTLAND TURN VEREIN.

Preparations for the May Festival—Course of Lectures—The Society Booming.

A prominent member of the Portland Social-Turn Verein furnishes THE OREGONIAN with the following mention of that well-known institution, from which it would seem that the Turners have also caught the "boom" spirit. He says:

We are having a lively time at the Portland Social Turn Verein at present, and are as busy as bees among the flowers that bloom in the spring. We are remodeling and reconstructing our society, for we are determined to make it the "banner" society of its kind on the Pacific coast. We will carry out our principles, *i. e.*, the physical and mental development of the human race. At present our membership exceeds 150, mostly all young men in the prime of life, and everyone of us is conscious that we are placed upon this earth, not to promote our selfish, *petty interests*, but the benefit of the whole community.

First and foremost stands our class of seventy-five boys and sixteen girls, whom we teach the best method of developing their physical forces, and thereby to create a healthy body. Next comes our Sunday school, where they will get instructions in drawing, to fit them (especially the boys) for mechanical pursuits, or whatever they may choose. About twenty ladies have joined for the purpose of helping to instruct the girls in needle work, and about thirty ladies attend to help to swell the chorus of the singing section, which numbers sixty members.

In addition to this we have a dramatic section and a section for mental culture. To the latter named we are indebted to Mrs. Wilhelmi, who has won many laurels in the lecture fields, both in Europe and on this continent. She will come here to favor us with three lectures, on the 26th, 28th and 30th insts., to be delivered at our hall, corner of Yamhill and Fourth streets, at 8 P. M. sharp. The subject of those three lectures will be "Man the Product of Education," "Scientific and Moral Materialism," and "The Influence of Free Thought on Social Problems." I have no doubt that Turn halle will be filled to overflowing, as we intend to give these lectures free, so that the poorest may be able to enjoy such an intellectual treat. We will defray expenses from private donations given by the most intelligent and enlightened portion of our German population. Those lectures are delivered in German, as the lady is not a sufficient master of the American language.

Our May festival this year will come off in [illegible] and the committee has selected grounds in the vicinity of the city. The same will also serve for our grand gathering or reunion of Turners of the North Pacific Turnbezirk, which will come off in August. Our most efficient teacher of gymnastics, Mr. Schacht, is busy in the arrangement and preparation for this coming grand gathering, and he is confident of winning the first prizes for his pupils, the Portland Turners.

WASHINGTON PROHIBITIONISTS.

Judge Greene Nominated for the Congress—Equal Suffrage a Plank in the Territory's Platform.

About seventy-five delegates were present at the prohibition territorial convention that met at North Yakima Tuesday, and nearly every county was represented. Ge[illegible] F. Schorr, of Spokane Falls, was elected chairman, and Everett Smith, of Seattle, secretary. A committee on resolutions was appointed, with ex-Chief Justice Greene as chairman. An adjournment was taken until Wednesday, when a platform was reported and adopted declaring in favor of prohibition and equal suffrage, the abolishment of the internal revenue tax on liquors, the amendment of the immigration laws so as to exclude paupers, criminals and the vicious classes, and for national aid for public schools.

Roger S. Greene, ex-chief justice, was nominated for delegate to congress. The nomination of territorial officers was left to the territorial central committee. Arrangements were made to put two territorial party organizers in the field, one for east of the mountains and the other for the Sound country.

Mr. Switzer, of Cheney, and Ever[illegible] Smith, of Seattle, were elected delegates to the national convention to be held at Indianapolis. Mr. Abbott, of Spokane Falls, and Chaplain Stubbs, of Tacoma, were elected alternates.

In the evening a big mass meeting was held at the opera house. Several addresses were made and considerable enthusiasm was shown. Prohibition with no compromise seemed to be the motto of the convention.

THE COURTS.

STATE CIRCUIT NO. 1.

G. Cohn & Bro. vs. M. Peyser; motion to make answer of garnishee more specific denied; five days to reply.

State vs. Peter Kallich; writ of review [illegible] nied; judgment of court below [illegible].

Thomas G. Reams vs. O. C. Yocum; motion to strike out parts of complaint; allowed.

Chew Tsu Yew vs. James Short; dismissed at cost of petitioners.

Chew Chung vs. James Short; dismissed at cost of petitioners.

Wm. Graney vs. Quong Wah Yuen & Co.; cause dismissed at plaintiff's cost.

W. S. Sibson et al vs. W. F. Kettenbach; cause dismissed at plaintiff's cost.

G. Brandes & Co. vs. the Northern Pacific Co.; motion to strike out parts of complaint argued and submitted.

Nicolai Bros. vs. C. Carmichael; defendant confesses judgment for $553 37 due on a promissory note.

The finest Pullman sleeping and dining cars run on the Vestibule trains of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railway.

Take the Northern Pacific Railroad. Only dining car route for all points east. Office, [illegible] Washington street.

SOCIAL EVENTS.

How Portland Has Amused Herself During the Past Week.

Mrs. Williams's Dinner—Miss Smith's Dinner Party—Mrs. Bodley's Drive Whist Party—Personal Mention—Notes.

VANITY FAIR.

The Other Girl.

The scene—a box theatrical,
The actors—*He* and *She*,
The Other Girl, a dainty fan,
And a chaperon for three.

She sits beside the *Other Girl*,
And *He* is just behind,
While in the rear the chaperon
Is trying to be blind.

He means to be attentive
To *Her*, and *Her* alone;
But the *Other Girl* is pretty—
A fact he has to own.

She wields and waves a pretty fan
Of feathers, gauze and lace,
Which, as the footlights flare and blaze,
She holds before her face.

She cannot see him; that *He* knows;
And so, with manner bland,
He turns and presses, just by chance,
The *Other* maiden's hand.

A closing fan, a little shrug,
Indifference sublime,
Tell him too late that *She* had been
Watching him all the time.

He did not know that modern fans
Have peep-holes filled with lace,
Through which the gentle owner looks
With the fan before her face.

MORAL.

O youths, who wish to carry on
Flirtations, make your plans
With due regards to maidens who
Carry detective fans.
—*Harper's Weekly.*

It is declared that there are restaurants where robins are privately served as game.

Without cold veal many a caterer would be much puzzled to know how to make chicken salad.

Dry toast and marmalade and a cup of English breakfast tea is the Anglomaniac's first meal of the day.

There is almost as much skill and science required in the cooking of trout as there is in catching them.

Shrimps and hominy, a favorite breakfast dish in the South, is said by an exchange to be finding favor here.

Some funny top-floor boarding house resident gives it as his opinion that strawberries are never really fit to eat until they are cheap.

An antiquated egg will never poach, but can be utilized in any kind of an omelet, a fact that residents of hotels ascertained years and years ago.

There is a remarkable consumption of wedding cake now going on in the land, and a corresponding amount of nightmare, and spinal-family dreams.

The eating of oranges, grapes, asparagus and lettuce in public often tells what kind of man or woman you are, even if you are outside the McAllister limits.

An authority says we should never eat when we are angry, or even ill-humored, unless we wish indigestion and dyspepsia all in one. Amiability should go with every meal.

Pineapples in liquor is a dessert that finds favor save among prohibitionists. Pineapples now are in good supply and of fair quality, and the liquors we always have with us.

Scene in a shoestore where two ladies had seated themselves and asked to be shown shoes, of course. A young man waited upon one of the ladies. A moment later he went to the proprietor, who was standing talking to a friend, and said, "She has white hose." The proprietor made some reply in an aside, and the clerk departed. In reply to his friend's puzzled look the head of the concern said: "It is one of the tricks of our trade. A woman who will wear white hosiery don't wear fine shoes. You can gamble on that every time and win. So we know about what class of goods to show her and thus save time. I don't know whether you know it or not, as such matters do not interest outsiders, but we can tell by the sort of hosiery a woman wears what price shoes she wants. Now, take a woman who wears black silk hosiery or black balbriggan—she wants the very best shoes, as a rule, that there is in the house. I have made a study of this for years, and I am a way up on the subject, I can tell you. Another thing I have noticed—a woman who wears black hosiery generally has small feet. That reminds me that the average foot of the Portland lady—I mean good stock, the aristocrats, is not small, but long and slender."

The *Gazette de France* publishes some curious notes upon the etiquet of the East. For instance, a Turkish effendi, when speaking to another about himself, always says "your servant," "your valet," or "your slave," and to the other he says "your high" or "your eminent personality." Instead of saying: "I saw you at the theater the other night," he would say: "At the theater the other night I saw the dust of your shoes"—after all a rather doubtful sort of compliment. And here is the Turkish form of invitation to dinner:

My Generous Master, My Respected Lord:—This evening, if it pleases Allah, when the great king of the army of stars, the sun of the worlds, approaching the kingdom of shades, shall put his foot into the stirrup of speed, you are invited to deign us with the luminous rays of your face, which rival the sun. Your arrival, like the breath of spring, will drive away from us the somber night of solitude and isolation.

And here is the formula for an invitation to a [illegible] or raki party:

My Noble and Respected Friend: This evening, when the silvery bark, the moon, now fourteen days old, shall float upon the surface of the blue sky, spreading around love and tenderness, we shall be reunited at the village of Roumeli Hissar, in the place called Hozieti Mollah, a locality full of delights, and all the night until the awakening of the dawn we shall there taste the joys of dry water and wet fire (cognac and raki). We will not admit of a delay of the thickness of a hair. May the power of sails and oars hasten your arrival, which will be a source of joy for all your friends.

SOCIETY IN GENERAL.

The past week has been quiet socially, the two dinner parties of Mrs. Williams and Miss Eugenia Smith and the drive whist party given by Mrs. Bradley being not only the most notable, but about the only events of the week. A full account of whatever of interest has transpired during the past seven days, together with some Vancouver and Salem notes, and a few personals and announcements, will be found appended.

Miss Smith's Dinner Party.

On Wednesday evening Miss Eugenia Smith gave an elegant dinner party at the residence of her father, Mr. W. K. Smith, on Third street, near Montgomery. The dinner was given in honor of Miss Flanders, one of whose bridesmaids Miss Smith will be at the former's wedding early next month. The dinner was elegant and most complete in all its appointments. The table was set for twelve and was very handsomely decorated. In the center was a large low floral piece made up almost entirely of roses, and at either end of the table were tall candelabra of three, the waxen tapers from which shed a mild light through delicate porcelain shades of different colors. The dinner cards were beautifully hand-painted water-color sketches, inscribed with the following legend:

[illegible] month of May,
In sixteenth day,
[illegible] year ye faint, sweet sound of wedding
bells.

Attached to each card was a satin ribbon bearing the name of the guest. The guests at Miss Smith's on Wednesday night last were: Miss Alice Flanders, Miss Florence Savier, Miss Mabel Beck, Miss Sallie Lewis, Miss Effinger, Miss Winnifred Myrick, Mr. J. C. Flanders, Mr. John Effinger, Mr. H. V. Hogue, Mr. W. S. Ott, Mr. Ray Green, Mr. Scott Brooke and Mr. Fred M. Gilmore.

Our Boys.

The Cedar Hill Comedy Club will give the [illegible] English comedy, "Our Boys," next Saturday evening at the New Park theater. "Our Boys," when it was brought out in London had a run of 1500 nights, and whenever [illegible] it has been produced [illegible] success. For some [illegible] have been going forward [illegible], and everything is [illegible]. The proceeds of the entertainment are to be given to the fund supporting the free kindergarten system of this city, a most worthy charity. Mr. Howe has kindly rented his theater below actual expenses for the night, and it is hoped, and confidently expected, that there will be a full house to greet the club next Saturday night. The following is the cast of "Our Boys:"

Sir Jeffrey Champneys	Mr. H. B. Davidson
Talbot Champneys	Mr. T. H. Bartlett
Perkyn Middlewick	Mr. C. J. Reed
Charles Middlewick	Mr. Fred M. Gilmore
Kempster	Mr. P. C. Kauffman
Mrs. Paddles	Miss Lillie Rogers
Violet Melrose	Miss Ada McCraken
Mary Melrose	Mrs. C. J. Reed
Clarissa Champneys	Miss Daisy Eaton
Belinda	Mrs. Henry McCraken

Pleasant Whist Party.

One of the most enjoyable drive whist parties of the season was that given one evening last week by Mr. and Mrs. P. P. Bodley. The early portion of the evening was devoted to the "silent game." When a certain number of hands had been played, the scores were compared and the prizes awarded. The first was won by Mrs. C. Newell and Dr. S. A. Brown, the booby prize being captured by Mrs. Edw. Hall and Mr. W. N. Bodley. After the prizes, which were handsome and appropriate, had been distributed, a delicious supper was served, and another hour passed in pleasant conversation. Among those present were: Mr. and Mrs. Edward Hall, Major and Mrs. C. Newell, Mrs. Julia Comstock, Mrs. Belle Baker, Mrs. Matlock, Mr. George Comstock, Mr. Lou Newell, S. A. Brown, Mr. W. N. Bodley and Mr. J. Newell.

Dinner Party for Sixteen.

On Thursday evening Mrs. George H. Williams entertained at dinner a few young people, at her beautiful residence, corner of Seventeenth and C streets. The dinner was a perfect success; all the little details, without which a dinner is never a success, were attended to. The service was faultless, and the menu replete with all the delicacies, temptingly prepared. The guests were the members of the bridal party to attend Miss Flanders on the 7th of June, and a number of young gentlemen. They were: Miss Flanders, Miss Effinger, Miss Ada McCraken, Miss Florence Savier, Miss Winnifred Myrick, Miss Eugenia Smith, Miss Mabel Beck, Mr. John Effinger, Mr. Fred M. Gilmore, Mr. Allen Lewis, Mr. W. S. Ott, Mr. Clarence Glisan, Mr. J. C. Flanders, Mr. Scott Brooke and Mr. Ray Green.

In Honor of Dickens.

An informal reception will be given Mr. Charles Dickens by the members of the Oregon Alpine Club in their rooms, Portland Savings bank building, to-morrow afternoon from 3:30 to 5:30 P. M. A cordial invitation is extended to all so desiring to be present and meet Mr. Dickens. This will be the first reception given by the club, and an opportunity will be afforded their friends to see the new rooms and spend a short time pleasantly with one of the most celebrated persons in the country. Mr. Dickens's wife and daughter are with him, who would doubtless be pleased to meet the ladies of our city, to whom the club desires to extend an especial welcome.

Grand Concert.

On Friday evening Miss Birdie B. Isaacson, of New York city, will give a grand concert at the New Park theater. The following is a list of the talent engaged: Mrs. Minnie Carleton, late of the famous Carleton Opera Company, and Mrs. Edgar E. Coursen are the sopranos; Mr. N. E. Skinner, tenor; Mr. Fred M. Gilmore, baritone; Mr. Gustav Miller, violin virtuoso, and Mr. A. Turner, accompanist. Miss Isaacson, who is herself a distinguished composer and pianist, will also play several selections. Her most pretentious work, the opera "Casandra," is to be produced early in June at the Tivoli, San Francisco.

Personal.

Mrs. C. E. Ladd returns from the East to-day.

Miss Nellie Boise, of Salem, is visiting friends here.

Mr. J. T. Long and wife have gone to Seattle to reside.

Mr. H. J. Corbett will return from his Eastern trip to-day.

Mrs. Summerfield is visiting her mother, Mrs. H. Davis, of this city.

Hon. J. G. Wright and wife, of Salem, are visiting friends in this city.

Miss Lillie Kohn has returned from her California trip much improved in health.

Mrs. H. B. Litt has returned from a short visit to her sister, Mrs. Steele, of Tacoma.

Mr. J. Townsend Valentine returned from a trip to Southern Oregon Friday morning.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. C. Flanders returned on Friday from a several days' visit at Astoria.

Mr. J. C. Dockerill, who has been in the city for a short visit, has retured to Victoria.

The Misses Lena and Minnie Breyman are visting the family of Mr. A. H. Breyman, of East Portland.

Dr. Herbert C. Cardwell has a position on the medical staff of the M. E. hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Mrs. W. St. Clair, of Corvallis, came down last Wednesday to attend the wedding of her brother, George W. Atwood.

D. W. H. Byrd and Hon. George H. Burnett, of Salem, were in the city during the week attending the grand lodge of I. O. O. F.

Mrs. C. Maxwell leaves to-day for New York city. She will be absent several months visiting friends and relatives in the East.

Col. John P. Irish arrived here from California Wednesday morning and started for the interior in the afternoon to make political talks.

J. P. Howe returned from Ellensburg Thursday morning. He says that the Juvenile Opera Company is doing an unusually large business.

Mr. G. Lovelee, brother-in-law of Mr. C. H. Lane, arrived yesterday from England, accompanied by his wife. They will reside in this city in the future.

Mr. J. H. Young, the traveling passenger agent of the Chicago & Northwestern railroad, with headquarters at Salt Lake City, arrived in the city yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. O. A. Dodge returned from San Diego yesterday, and after spending a few days as the guests of Mr. and Mrs. D. J. Moore, will leave for New York.

Miss Clara M. Rosenberg left yesterday for Pendleton, where she will be the guest of Mrs. Mary E. Closston. Miss Rosenberg expects to remain a month or six weeks.

Mrs. M. F. White has gone to San Francisco, where she has been joined by her daughter, Miss May, who has been attending school in Oakland. Together they will spend the summer at Monterey.

Mrs. O. H. Hallock and her daughter, Mrs. W. P. Dutton, of Heppner, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Homer H. Hallock in this city. Mrs. Dutton will shortly be joined by her husband, when they will make an extensive visit to the Eastern states.

Notes.

Mr. Bailey Avery has withdrawn from the publication of "The *Haut Ton* Society Directory."

The wedding of Miss Alice Flanders and Mr. John Effinger will be solemnized Thursday, June 7, at high noon.

The wedding of Miss Evelyn Wallace and Mr. Ernest Palmer will be celebrated in a very quiet way at Oakland, Cal., June 12.

When the Multnomah Tennis Club go to Vancouver barracks quite a party of young ladies will probably go along on an excursion.

Miss Lucile Burnett, of Roseburg, was married to Mr. J. B. Waite on Monday of last week. The ceremony was celebrated at the residence of Mr. J. D. Burnett, the father of the bride.

Rehearsals of "David Garrick" are going forward rapidly. The play will be given probably at the New Park theater some time in June. The proceeds are to be devoted to the Trinity Church Guild.

The Caledonians have secured the "Aerial Orchestra" to accompany their excursion, to be given on the R. R. Thompson to the Cascades, on Decoration Day. Tickets can be had of A. Roberts, clothier, and at Wisdom's drug store.

Miss Flanders will be attended by six bridesmaids at her wedding next month. They will be Miss Effinger, Miss Winnifred Myrick, Miss Sallie Lewis, Miss Eugenia Smith, Miss Mabel Beck and Miss Florence Savier. There will be no ushers. Mr. Fred M. Gilmore will support Mr. Effinger as best man.

VANCOUVER NOTES.

City and Garrison.

Gov. E. Semple has been in the city during the past two weeks. It seems like old times to see his familiar face among us once more.

A "candy pulling" party was given at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Beeson last Thursday evening. A large number of guests assembled, and a pleasant time was had till a late hour.

A gentlemen's club is about to be formed in this city, the initial steps in the way of temporary organization having been taken during the past week. The Rev. M. D. Wilson has been elected chairman of the organization, and committees on constitution and by-laws and quarters have been appointed. About thirty gentlemen have already enrolled themselves as charter members. The club will be chartered under the name of the Columbia Club.

Amateur Theatricals.

On Wednesday evening last the Vancouver Barracks Dramatic Association gave another of their delightful performances. The two-act comedy entitled "Naval Engagements" was produced with the following cast:

Admiral Kingston	Albert Todd
Lieut. Kingston, R. N.	W. C. Langitt
Short	C. H. Warrens
Dennis	W. P. Goodwin
Drs. Pontifex	Mrs. Hunter
Miss Mortimer	Miss Lee

The honors were equally divided, all filling their parts with great credit to themselves and to the satisfaction of the large audience assembled. Mrs. Hunter as Mrs. Pontifex, and Miss Lee, who on this occasion made her debut before a Vancouver audience, in the role of Miss Mortimer, received much credit for their excellent rendition of the characters assumed; Mr. Goodwin in the part of Dennis was simply inimitable, keeping the audience in a roar during the entire time he was on the stage. The evening's entertainment concluded with the laughable farce "Who is Who" with the following cast:

Mr. Simenides Swanhopper	C. A. Woodruff
Lawrence Lavender	W. P. Goodwin
Mr. Bloomfield Brambleton	W. A. Kimball
Cicely Brambleton	Mrs. Hunter
Matilda Jane	Miss Kelly

General Gibbon and Colonel Lee started on Thursday for a couple of days' fishing at the Oregon City falls, where they hope to inveigle the gay and festive "chinook" with the gaudy "fly."

Mrs. Ellis, of San Francisco, is visiting at Colonel Lee's.

Mr. V. Courtenay Lewis, of Portland, has challenged Mr. C. R. Reynolds, of the garrison, to a match at lawn tennis. Mr. Reynolds has accepted and the game will be played on Saturday at 2 o'clock P. M., at the garrison tennis court. Mr. Lewis has already acquired quite a reputation as a player in Chicago and other Eastern cities, and Mr. Reynolds will have to work hard if he would sustain the reputation he has gained. It will undoubtedly be a hard-fought contest.

SALEM NOTES.

Personal.

Mr. Clinton Cooke has gone to Yaquina bay to rusticate.

Hon. Napoleon Davis and wife have returned from a visit to Roseburg.

Mrs. W. S. Humphrey, of Roseburg, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Baker.

Miss Nida Ferguson, of Corvallis, is visiting the family of her uncle, Mr. M. G. Wilkins.

Mrs. Dr. W. W. Giesy, of Aurora, was the guest of Mrs. R. J. Hendricks during the week.

Capt. John D. Biles, tax adjuster of the O. R. & N. Co., was in the city during the week.

Bart Coffey and wife, of the Umatilla reservation, are spending a few days in Salem.

Hon. George W. McBride and Ed. Giltner have gone to St. Helens, Columbia county, for a few days.

Rev. and Mrs. George H. Lee, late of Corvallis, are guests of Mrs. Lee's mother, Mrs. Belle W. Cooke.

Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Mansfield, of Portland, who have been visiting Mr. and Mrs. Louis Kuhn, have returned home.

Miss Addie Earhart and Miss Callie Earhart, who have been guests of Miss Nellie Gilbert, returned home to Portland Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Cook, formerly Miss Callie Miller, of Portland, were guests of her mother, Mrs. John F. Miller, during the week.

Maj. Frank E. Hodgkin, traveling agent of the London & Lancashire, who has been indisposed for some time, has resumed his duties.

Mrs. George H. Burnett and her California guests, Miss Mira Burnett and Miss Norma Ryland, are viewing the scenery of the Columbia, in company with Mr. Burnett.

AMUSEMENTS.

A Batch of New York Notes Clipped from Freund's "Music and Drama."

Harry B. Smith, author of "The Begum," announces that he has finished a new comedy called "Families Supplied."

The final performance of "The Wife" will occur at the Lyceum May 26, after which the theater will be closed for the summer.

Harry Meredith, of Robert Downing's company, will star next season in a new play of his own called "A Perilous Voyage."

"A Gold Mine" is the name of a new comedy which Nat Goodwin will produce next season at the Fifth avenue theater.

"His Lordship," Edwin Atwell's new comedy, will be produced next Tuesday evening at the Amphion theater, Brooklyn.

"A Fair Bohemian," by Mrs. Charles A. Doremus, will be attempted soon at a Madison Square matinee, with Kate Forsyth in the leading role.

"La Petite Mariniere" is the title of M. Alfred Delilia's burlesque of Ohnet's "La Grande Marineire," now running at the Porte Saint Martin.

"Our Baby's Nurse," a new comedy in which George Backus plays the leading role, was produced with fair success at the Walnut-street theater, Philadelphia, Monday night.

"The Kaffir Diamond," which Louis Aldrich will play at the Broadway theater next fall, is a revision of an English play, and has been given in this country once at San Francisco.

"The Old Oak," an English melodrama by Paul Merrit, will receive its first presentation in this country next Monday night at the Lee-avenue academy, Brooklyn. Henrietta Vaders will play the leading part.

"Fascination," with Cora Tanner as the star, will open the fall season at the Fourteenth-street theater. The house will close for the summer after the days of "A Still Alarm" have been numbered.

Wallack's theater will inaugurate its career as a combination house October 10, with Constant Coquelin, the French comedian. Mary Anderson and Mrs. Potter are also booked for dates after Coquelin's engagement.

Louis Harrison has a grotesque farce comedy called "The Noblest Roman of Them All," which he has been saving for some time for a favorable opportunity. The opportunity may arrive when "The Pearl of Pekin" is withdrawn from the Bijou stage.

They are fighting over the authorship of "Sweet Lavender" now in England. A Mr. W. Allingham claims that Pinero stole the plot and most of the play from an unacted piece which he (Allingham) sent to some manager or other, who gave it into the hands of Mr. Pinero.

Sheridan's "Critic," which has not been seen in this country since the combination system drove stock companies to the wall, will be produced, among other high class comedies, at McVicker's theater, Chicago, by E. J. Hanley and a company specially formed for the work.

"She" is in litigation at St. Paul, Minn. Gillette and Hayman's agent, Charles MacGeachey, is being sued for libel by Webster and Brady, because he cautioned Westerners in an advertisement to keep away from the Webster "She," and reflected on the Webster company unhandsomely.

One of the recent novelties in London has been the production by George Giddens, who was well known in America a few years ago, at the Novelty theater, of "The Lute Maker of Cremona." Mr. Gidden's Filippo is not said to have been a success; but pretty Miss Measor was charming as Giannetta.

A. W. Palmer's "Jim the Penman" company produced a new play, "A Comedy from Life" by Louis Ludovici, at the Arch street theater, in Philadelphia, recently. Many members of the theatrical profession were present by invitation. The play was a success, and author and actors were warmly applauded.

Take the Northern Pacific Railroad for all points east. The only dining car route from Portland. Office, No. 2 Washington street.

When you go East take the Vestibule train of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railway. No extra charge on these trains.

WANTON WASTE OF WATER.

The City Works Threaten to Shut Off the Supply at Night.

One Pump Unable to Keep the Reservoirs Full—Talk of Establishing a Detective Patrol System.

One of the most difficult questions which water companies and public works, etc., are called upon to deal with in all towns and cities of this country where any general system is in use, has been, is, and will probably continue to be the problem of careless and reckless wastage. In the large cities of the old world, the same trouble has long existed, and is liable to continue for an indefinite period, or at least until some more effective system has been adopted that will cut off the reckless waste. Many plans have been suggested to prevent the extravagant waste of water, and various methods carried into practical operation. These systematic efforts have met with more or less success, and have resulted in the daily saving of great quantities of the precious life-giving fluid. But still no plan has been devised which has effectually prevented the squandering of the water, except the final and seemingly arbitrary course—shutting off the supply.

With the self-same problem the old Portland Water Company had to deal for many years. Despite the most untiring diligence and the exercise of ceaseless vigilance immense quantities of water were daily wasted by consumers. In no other way could the matter be brought to a crisis and the wastage prevented but by shutting off the water. The present water committee has from the start been constantly confronted with this—to use a mythological metaphor—hydra-headed question. Diligent practical economy and vigilance have characterized the official action of the committee in all its proceedings, and its administration has been such as to meet with the approbation of a large majority of the citizen taxpayers and water consumers. Every year, especially during the dry season, the question of how to prevent the enormous use of water, much of which is reckless, has been forced upon the attention of the committee, and some adequate remedy sought for.

At the last meeting of the committee this matter came up, and was discussed in all its lights and shades, and finally W. S. Ladd made the following motion, which was adopted:

> That Superintendent Smith give notice that there is a great waste of water; that all persons found violating the rules would be cut off and subjected to extra expense; that the committee will use all diligence in detecting instances of violation and act promptly in each case; and lastly, that the superintendent was authorized to use his own discretion in shutting off the water each night between 10 P. M. and 4 A. M.

Heretofore inspectors were employed to go around the city and to detect instances where the rules of the committee were violated. This plan, it was claimed, had not been effective; that the employes of the committee had been subjected to repeated insults, and treated with contempt and insolence; that, in the face of all this, the reckless wastage continued. Written notices served on consumers by the superintendent had proved equally unavailing. Something must really be done that would stop the enormous drain. In the opinion of the committee there was left but one alternative, and that was embodied in Mr. Ladd's motion.

Acting on the authority given him, Superintendent Smith has published the following notice:

> Owing to the great waste of water, day and night, for irrigation, sprinklers and other purposes, it is no longer within the power of the pumps to meet the demand. The water committee have therefore directed that whenever it may be necessary in order to maintain the requisite supply in the reservoirs the water shall be shut off from the mains without further notice from 10 P. M. to 4 A. M. Persons needing water between these hours for boilers or other purposes must provide the means necessary for securing a supply in advance. No person is authorized to use hose either for sprinkling or irrigation without application and permission at this office, or outside the hours specified in the regulations. For violation of the rules and regulations in relation to sprinkling or irrigation the water will be shut off without further notice.

This notice must be interpreted in its most literal sense. Persons are not allowed to use a hose for any purpose even during the hours allowed by the adopted rules—from 6 to 8 A. M. and from 4 to 9 P. M.—without giving notice at the office. Everything now rests with the superintendent, who will use his own discretion.

There are two pumps at the works, one of which is kept constantly going. Where such enormous interests are at stake (as in the event of a great fire,) in this city, too great a degree of precaution cannot be observed. One pump is kept as a reserve in the event of an emergency. Occasionally both pumps run for a few hours when the supply is getting a little low, and one is not adequate to meet the temporary demand; but the purpose of the committee is to be ready at a moment's notice to confront an exigency, and not to allow both pumps to be disabled at once. To this end the boilers are thoroughly cleaned out every month and the reserve pump kept in excellent condition for instant service.

It may not be necessary to shut off the water at all. That will not be done unless the necessity arises: or all the supply may not be cut off. By partially closing the gates of the several large leading mains, the pressure can be greatly reduced and thus the wastage lessened. There would be a supply for all the lower portions of the city but the reduced pressure would not be sufficient to carry the water to the higher points embraced in the system. Should Superintendent Smith find it necessary either to entirely shut off the supply between 10 P. M. and 4 A. M., or to materially reduce the pressure, every possible precaution will be observed. A man, or as many men as may be necessary, will be stationed at the reservoirs, and whenever an alarm of fire is sounded the gates will be opened at once and the full head turned on.

As to how so much water is squandered the ways are almost endless. A few of the most prolific sources of wastage may be enumerated. There is a great quantity lost in negligence about water closets and urinals. Innumerable streams are turned on and allowed to flow for hours for the purpose of flushing out the channels. In sprinkling and irrigating yards, gardens, etc., the waste is great. Water is allowed to run through the hose for many hours, and very frequently the flow continues all night, flooding the grounds, and doing no good to grass, flowers or shrubs. Livery stables are another great, fruitful leak, and enormous quantities, in the aggregate, are uselessly wasted. Chinese laundries constitute the greatest and most constant drain on the supply; for the average celestial is careless and wasteful to a criminal degree. Hotels and restaurants consume a great deal of water which is not necessary to health, cleanliness or comfort. Much water is wasted in bath houses, both public and private, and in the ordinary culinary work in dwellings. Millions and millions of gallons are thus allowed, through thoughtless carelessness or intentional heedlessness, to run to wanton waste. This, after all, is not an unnatural trait in human nature; for, as the consumer pays so much per month, without reference to the quantity used, he becomes negligent and don't stop to think of wastage. If gas was supplied on the same basis a great many lights would be left to burn all night, and no one would care about the consumption of that luminous principle.

Five million gallons are pumped into the reservoirs during every twenty-four hours. This amount is certainly largely in excess of the legitimate necessary supply of Portland, even if used with "liberal economy," abundantly, without reckless waste.

A gentleman who has had years of personal experience in such matters said:

> It is a perfectly safe proposition to state that fully two thirds of the water now required to supply this city is wasted, absolutely does nothing or nobody any good in the world. That may appear like an extravagant estimate, but it is based on my own personal experience and observation. If people would cease the reckless waste of water, there would be no necessity whatever for this action of the committee. With the present facilities for supplying the reservoirs, there would be an abundance, and no excuse or reason would exist for shutting off the water.

In many of the cities of the East forces of night inspectors are employed to patrol by districts the places and to discover wherever water is permitted, carelessly or by intention, to run. By means of a hollow instrument placed against a pipe it can be detected immediately whether or not there is a leak. These detectives become very expert with practice, and can determine with unerring certainty if any one is allowing the water to escape. Whenever this is discovered the water is promptly turned off by the inspector at the main, and the person violating the rules, on rising next morning, is surprised to find his supply shut off. Before getting it turned on again complaint must be made at the office, and generally the violator has the privilege of paying for his trouble. This plan has been found to operate with excellent results, and it is quite likely the committee may authorize the superintendent to employ such a force of patroling inspectors.

CHURCH NOTICES.

First Christian church, East Park and Columbia streets, meets for worship at 11 A. M.

Dr. Gunderson will preach at Zion church on Sunday evening May 20, at 7.45; J. C. Lodge, pastor.

St. Matthew's Chapel Episcopal Mission—First and Caruthers streets. Sunday services at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Seats free.

Swedish meeting will be held in Plymouth church, corner of Fourteenth and E streets, Sunday, 3:30 P. M. Prayer meeting, Wednesday, 8 P. M. Hjalmar Anderson, evangelist.

St. John's Presbyterian Church, corner Sixteenth and M streets—Rev. J. V. Milligan, pastor. Services at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Y. P. S. C. E. at 6:45 P. M. Sunday school at 9:45.

Mizpah Presbyterian church, Tibbets addition; Rev. Wm. Morrison, pastor—Morning service, at 11 A. M. by Rev. R. Gilpin; Sabbath school, 12 15; afternoon service at 4 o'clock. All cordially invited.

Unitarian Church, corner Yamhill and Seventh streets, Rev. T. L. Eliot, minister.—Morning services at 11; communion service and admission of members at 12; Sunday school at 12:45, evening service at 7:45.

St. Stephen's Chapel—Corner of Fifth and Jefferson streets. Divine service will be held in the chapel on Sunday (Whit Sunday) at 11 o'clock with celebration and at 4 o'clock. Sunday school at 10 A. M. Seats free.

Swedish Lutheran Church, on B street between Ninth and Tenth streets—Rev. John W. Skans, pastor. Services Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Sunday school after the morning's service. All are welcome.

The First Spiritual Society of Portland meets at G. A. R. hall, corner First and Taylor streets.—The progressive lyceum and adult class at 11 A. M. Mrs. Flora Brown will give platform tests and psychometric readings at 8 P. M. The public are invited.

Calvary Presbyterian Church, corner Ninth and Clay streets, Rev. Warren H. Landon pastor—Services at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Sabbath school at 12:30 o'clock. Service of the Society of Christian Endeavor at 6:45 o'clock. You are cordially invited to these services.

First Presbyterian Church—corner of Washington and Third streets. Preaching by the pastor, Rev. Arthur J. Brown, at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Sabbath school at 9:45 A. M. Young people's prayer meeting at 6.45 P. M. Church prayer meeting Thursday at 7:45 P. M. Strangers always welcome.

First Congregational Church, corner of Second and Jefferson streets—Preaching by Rev. T. E. Clapp. Morning service at 11 o'clock; school for Bible study at 12:20; Society of Christian Endeavor at 6:45. Evening service at 7:45. Strangers and commercial travelers always welcome.

Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, corner of Taylor and Eleventh streets, Ross C. Houghton, D. D., pastor—Preaching at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M., by the pastor. Sunday school at close of morning service. Young people's meeting Tuesday evening. General prayer meeting Thursday evening.

Taylor-street M. E. Church, corner Third and Taylor, Rev. A. Kummer, pastor.—Class meeting at 10 A. M.; preaching by the pastor at 11; Sunday school at 12:15; Praise service at 6:45 P. M., and preaching by the pastor in the evening at 7:45. At the evening service Mr. F. A. Insley will sing "The Handwriting on the Wall." Everybody welcome.

Mariners' Church, bethel service—On Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock. Missionary Fletcher will conduct the service. At 3 in the afternoon Chaplain Gilpin will preach on board the ship Ophelia, Greenwich dock, near Albina ferry. In the evening the chaplain will conduct the service in the bethel, commencing at 7:45. On Friday evening at 7 45 there will be the usual service in the bethel.

First Baptist Church, corner of Fourth and Alder streets—Rev. J. Q. A. Henry, pastor. Preaching to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock and in the evening at 7:45 o'clock, conducted by Rev. D. Heagle of Princeton, Illinois. Subject of the evening service "What People do in Heaven; Whether Friends Recognize One Another there, and How to Get to Heaven." Seats free. All are invited. Sunday school at 12:30 P. M.

Hall Street M. E. Church, corner Sixth and Hall—Services in the morning by the pastor, Rev. J. W. Klepper, at 11 o'clock. Subject, "Recognition in Heaven." Services by the same at 7:45 P. M. Subject, "God's Knowledge of Sin in Man." Sunday school at Hall street at 12:15 P. M., and at Hood-street mission at 3 P. M. Young People's meeting Tuesday evening at 7.45. Word, "Heaven." General prayer meeting Thursday evening at 7:45.

EAST SIDE PULPITS.

The East Portland Spiritual Society meets every Sunday afternoon in Buckman's hall, on Fourth and H streets.

Advent Church, corner of G and Tenth streets, Elder C. H. Boyd—Morning and evening services at the usual hours.

Sellwood M. E. Church, Rev. G. M. Pierce, pastor—Sunday school at 10 A. M. Preaching at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. by the pastor.

St. Francis' Church, J and Eleventh streets—Mass at 8 and 10:30 A. M. Sunday school at 2 P. M. Afternoon services at 3 o'clock.

St. David's Episcopal Church, Rev. John W. Sellwood, rector—Regular services at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday school at 9:45 A. M.

First Methodist Church, corner of Ninth and I streets, Rev. I. D. Driver pastor—Services at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday school at 12 30.

First Presbyterian Church of Albina, Rev. W. O. Forbes pastor—Services will be held at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M., conducted by the pastor. Sunday school at 12:15.

Sellwood Presbyterian Church—Rev. E. T. Ingle will preach at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sabbath school at 10 A. M. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7:30.

Adams-street M. E. Church, corner Tenth and Adams streets, Rev. G. M. Pierce, pastor—Sunday school at 2:30 P. M.; preaching at 3:30 P. M. and 8 P. M. General prayer meeting Wednesday at 8 P. M.

Albina M. E. Church, Rev. G. M. Pierce, pastor—Services in the new Scandinavian M. E. church, corner Russell street and Tompkins avenue. Sunday school 3 P. M. Preaching 4 P. M. General prayer meeting Tuesday 8 P. M.

First Baptist Church, corner of G and Seventh streets, Rev. George W. Hill pastor—Services at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday school at 12.30 P. M. Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor meets at 6:30 P. M. Evening service at 7:30 o'clock.

First Presbyterian Church, corner of Ninth and J streets, Rev. D. O. Ghormly pastor.—Divine service on Sabbath May 20, at 11 A. M. by Rev. Wm. Morrison. Sabbath school at 12:30 P. M. Young people's society of Christian endeavor at 6:15 P. M. Service of praise at 7:45 P. M. All are cordially invited.

NO POLITICS ON DECORATION DAY.

PORTLAND, May 19, 1888.

To the Editor of The Oregonian:

It was a mistake in our friends announcing me to talk politics at Salem on the 30th inst. If "the boys" of the Grand Army desire me to give an address appropriate to Memorial Day at Salem on the 30th, I am willing, but no politics are in order on that day. Please oblige me by broadly stating the substance of the above. Very truly yours,

JAMES TANNER.

Overheard on Deck.

Ocean Wave.

Miss Gushington (an art enthusiast)—So you've been abroad several times already! [Sighs.] And this is my first voyage. You can fancy how I look forward to a winter in Rome. Rome! O, talk to me of Rome!

Mr Du Bar—Wome? Aw-weally—I don't quite wecall—ah, ya-as, to be shuah, that's the place they sell such doosid bad cegahs.

(And it is safe to say that if Du Bar hadn't $30,000 a year Miss Gushington would think that he had a low order of mind, indeed.)

"Why is a play like a cigar?" "Because when it's good everybody wants a box. When it is bad you may puff and puff, and it won't draw."—*Detroit Free Press.*

For scenery take the Vestibule train of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railway.

Centralia Items.

CENTRALIA, May 16.

Dr. Weed, of Detroit, Michigan, has succeeded Dr. Smith, who has gone to Carbonado.

Our farmers are all looking bright. The crops are growing fast during this glorious weather.

Mr. Price, the poor man who has been suffering with cancer in the throat for several months, died last night at his home here.

Mrs. Hackshaw, who has property here, has sold her beautiful farm on Mound prairie for $15,000. She had 1404 acres of valuable land, beside eighty-six head of cattle and several horses.

The dwelling house of Mr. James Johnston, a farmer living on the old military road, caught fire from the stove pipe the other day, and the roof was soon in flames. Fortunately ladders and water were at hand. The fire was extinguished with but slight damage.

WANTED—HELP.

WANTED—AN OFFICE BOY; MUST BE ABLE to write a good hand, and have a reasonable acquaintance with figures. None others need apply. Applications to be made in own handwriting and composition M., P. O. Box 780, Portland, Oregon. †18m3

ANY PERSON, LADY OR GENTLEMAN, OUT of employment can easily make from $5 to $10 per day. For particulars call at Room 9, Council building, N. E. cor. Third and Washington sts. 21a1m

WANTED—A COMPETENT CITY AND STORE salesman who thoroughly understands the wholesale grocery business. Address P. O. Box 6. 18m7

WANTED—A STOUT YOUNG MAN, OVER 16, to learn the baker's trade. Apply at SCOTCH BAKERY, cor. of Fifteenth and O sts. 18m7

WANTED—TWO GOOD BOX NAILERS AT Multnomah Box Factory, foot of Harrison st., Portland. 17m2

WANTED—ONE MAN AND ONE LADY TO help at the refreshment stand at City Park. Apply to MRS. SPILLMAN, City Park. 18m2

WANTED—A MIDDLE AGED WOMAN FOR housekeeping. Call at 327 First st. to-day, or to-morrow 114 Clay, cor. Sixth. 19m2

FIRST CLASS HOSIERY SALESMAN WANTED. Address stating salary expected, CHESTER CLEARY, Seattle, W. T. 18m3

WANTED—A GOOD WAITER GIRL. INQUIRE at Overland hotel, cor. First and C sts. 16m-tf

WANTED—A MAN OF ENERGY AND PUSH. Apply at 30 Oak street.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT.

SWEDISH GIRL WISHES SITUATION TO DO housework. Inquire at 72 Oak st. 18m3

WANTED—BY A YOUNG, ABLE-BODIED man, work in a wholesale establishment. Inquire at Overland Hotel. 18m3

WANTED—A POSITION AS SALESMAN IN wholesale cigar house; 12 years' experience; references from last employer. A. G. KNODE, International Hotel, City. 18m3

WANTED—BY MIDDLE AGED MAN, POSITION as porter, watchman, or any kind of work in wholesale house; willing to do anything; best of references. Address E. K., 73 E st., City. 18m4

WANTED—A SUITE OF FOUR UNFURNISHED rooms; a suite of housekeeping rooms; a furnished house of 8 rooms; a first-class lodging house of 12 rooms. We guarantee to place reliable tenants in the foregoing without delay. THE EMPIRE, Room 50, Union block. 18m-tf

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS.

BOARD WANTED IN COUNTRY FOR MOTHER and baby during summer months. Place must be pleasantly surrounded, easily accessible from Portland. House where there are no other boarders preferred. Only comfortable and cleanly accommodations expected. Address, with location, terms, etc., H. S. B., care Oregonian. 11m-w&stf

WANTED—ON JUNE 1, BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, a nicely furnished, pleasant room in a private family. Must be south of Morrison and west of Fourth st. Address, stating price, ROOMER, care Oregonian. References exchanged. 19m3

WANTED—BOARD (TWO MEALS DAILY) and lodging with a respectable family, by a young educated German. State terms and references. Address E. L. 22, care Oregonian. 19m2

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—FARM CONTAINING 222 ACRES soil good, all level, well watered, conveniently located; 100 acres fenced and cross-fenced, 40 acres in cultivation, balance light clearing; house and barn not very good, price very low. Apply to C. O. T. WILLIAMS, Oregon City, Or. 1m1m

FOR RENT OR SALE—HOOD RIVER—LARGE furnished house, with 40 acres of land. Inquire at 467 Seventh street. 8m1m

FOR SALE—GOOD HOUSE OF 7 ROOMS AND well improved lot on Ninth st., Portland City Homestead. Inquire 30 Ash st. 16m7

ELEGANT RESIDENCE PROPERTY—¼ BLOCK on Morrison street will be sold at a bargain if applied for soon at 53 Third street. 17m-tf

BEAUTIFUL HOME SITE, $1000, LOTS IN McMillen's add. to E. P., 4 blocks from railroad bridge; fine view of Portland and river. Apply T. W. Pittenger, Albina, or F. H. Page, 120 Front, Portland.

FOR SALE—80 ACRES OF LAND JUST ONE mile from city limits of East Portland is offered for ten days for $110 per acre. Don't delay; such bargains don't keep. LOGAN & McCOY, 16m7 Cor. Fourth and L sts., East Portland.

A GREAT BARGAIN—FOR SALE—A FARM OF 160 acres, within 12 miles of Oregon City; 70 acres in cultivation, splendid house and barn, watered by living springs; close to school and church, will sell the land, horses, hogs and complete farming outfit, and growing crops, for $4500, one-half cash, balance on long time at 8 per cent. interest. D. E. BUDD, 130 First street. 27m4tf

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—RIDING PONY, PRICE $25. ALSO fine riding horse to let. SILAS BEEBE & CO., East Park and Jefferson. 19m3

FOR SALE—A 50-IN. EXPERT COLUMBIA bicycle in good running order. Price $80. A bargain. Address E J C, care Oregonian. 18m3

HOUSE FOR SALE ON LEASED GROUND, Q st., bet. 20th and 21st sts. Price, $395. Apply on the premises. 16m7

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—THE FURNITURE of an 8 room house, and cheap rent. Possession can be given at once. Also a nice lot in Sellwood, cheap and on installments. A house and lot for $700, must be sold to get money. Call at once at KRAEMER & VOOS, Room 5, Mulkey building. 17m7

FOR SALE—THE DECLARKE AND SAMUELS warehouses, situated at Corvallis and Souver, on the O. & C. R. R. Sold on account of the death of owners. Apply to E. C. WHEELER, 244 and 246 First st., Portland, Oregon. 18m7

A FIRE PROOF SAFE FOR SALE—MEDIUM size, late style and in good order, price $90. 13mtf TELFER, STEARNS & CO., 7 Stark st.

FOR SALE—COMPLETE OUTFIT OF ELEGANT bar fixtures. Apply corner of Third and Ash sts. 6jtf F. BOTEFUHR.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO PRINTERS—AN INDEPENDENT SEVEN-column newspaper for sale; only paper in one of the best counties in Oregon; county seat of 1000 people, ill-health reason for selling. Address NEWSPAPER, care Oregonian. 9m16

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BAKERY, EAST Portland, good business and good lease. Address M, care Oregonian. 15m14

FOR SALE—A WELL ESTABLISHED GROCERY business in a good location. A good stock and splendid trade. A bargain for a good grocer. Satisfactory reasons for selling. Address X. Y., care Oregonian. 19m3

$1000 CASH WILL BUY AN ESTABLISHED paying commission business. Rare chance for an enterprising young man. No agents or schemers need apply. Address BARGAIN, care Oregonian. 19-2

FOR SALE—A SMALL LODGING HOUSE OF 12 rooms and bath in the business part of city, will sell part or all of furniture; terms to suit the purchaser. House will clear from $40 to $50 per month. Must be sold by June 1, on account of leaving the city. Address C. T., care Oregonian. 13m-tf

A GOOD DRUG BUSINESS IN A FLOURISHING mining town near Spokane Falls can be purchased reasonably about $4000 stock. For further particulars address G. Fairman, Spokane Falls, W. T. (28a1m

FOR SALE—VANCOUVER FLOURING MILLS, a good investment. Apply to L. M. Hidden, Vancouver, W. T. 4atf

LOST AND FOUND.

STRAYED—FROM ALBINA HOMESTEAD, A bay pony with brand "8" on left shoulder. Finder please return to Mr. Frazer, grocer, Albina, and receive reward. 17m4

LOST—A SET OF PLANS FOR DWELLING OF A. C. McCabe, Milwain & Martin, architects. Finder please leave at this office or at Milwain & Martin's, Second and Washington. 19m4

FINANCIAL.

EUGENE W. CLARK, GENERAL LOAN BROKER. Money advanced on personal property without removal. Room 7, Portland Savings Bank building, cor. Second and Washington streets. Reference Merchants' National bank. 18m*

MONEY TO LOAN ON HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and chattels of any description (without removal) or personal note. G. H. HEDMAN, 33 Oak st.

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

ALLEN & LEWIS, WHOLESALE GROCERS, corner North Front and D sts., Portland, Oregon.

CORBITT & MACLEAY, WHOLESALE GROCERS and Commission Merchants, 54 and 56 Front street, Portland.

WADHAMS & ELLIOTT, WHOLESALE GROCERS, Forwarding and Commission Merchants, Nos. 46 and 48 Front street, Portland, Or.

LEATHER AND FINDINGS.

R. SHERLOCK, SADDLERY, HARNESS HARDWARE, 74 Front st., Portland, Or.

HERBERT BRADLEY & CO., 73 FRONT ST., importers of Shoe Manufacturers' Goods, Shoe Store Supplies, Blackings, Dressings, Etc.

WALL PAPER AND WINDOW SHADES.

FREEBORN & CO., JOBBERS AND RETAILERS of wall paper and window shades. The leading wall paper house of the Northwest. New designs constantly arriving. 127 and 129 Third street.

WHOLESALE CLOTHIERS.

OREGON OIL CLOTHING MANUFACTURING Company, 92 North First street. Factory in McMillan Addition, East Portland.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

SNELL, HEITSHU & WOODARD, ESTABLISHED in 1851, Portland, Or.

SEEDS.

E. J. BOWEN, WHOLESALE SEEDSMAN AND Commission Merchant, 65 Front st.

TO RENT—ROOMS AND OFFICES.

TOLEDO LODGING HOUSE, 246½ FRONT ST. Lodgings 25c, 50c and $1 per day. Special rates to immigrants. 11m1m

WHAT'S THE USE OF RUNNING THE TOWN over for a room? THE EMPIRE will tell you all about them free. Over 500 listed. 1mtf

TWO ELEGANT SUITS OF THREE ROOMS each, front room with bay window, and suitable for housekeeping, 372 First street. 5atf

FINEST LOCATED AND FURNISHED ROOMS in the city, en suite; $15, $20, $25; fronting on Morrison, 71 Morrison, bet. 3d and 4th. 19m7

FOR RENT—THREE FURNISHED ROOMS, ONE down stairs and two up, suitable for single or double rooms. 230 8th st., near Salmon. 15m7

FOR RENT—65 SALMON ST., UPPER FLOOR; seven rooms; two bay windows facing plaza; modern conveniences, renovated throughout. M 3 13m-tf M. C. LYON, 125 Front st.

DO YOU WANT A FURNISHED ROOM? CALL at THE EMPIRE, Room 56, Union block, and look over a list of 500 rooms, in all parts of the city.

FOR RENT—IN PRIVATE FAMILY, A VERY comfortably furnished front room, with large clothes closet. Rent very reasonable. 28 North Seventh st., near B. 18m2

ELEGANT SUITES OR SINGLE ROOMS FOR rent, with first-class board or without. Inquire at 285 Washington st.; references required.

NOTICE—Mrs. Marks (late of Walla Walla) has taken charge of the kitchen and dining room, and is ready to receive boarders by the day, week or month. The table is supplied with the best in the market, and the cooking is in German style. 25a1m

TO RENT—HOUSES AND STORES.

FOR RENT—A COTTAGE OF 5 ROOMS. INquire of W. Sweeney, 332½ N st., near 15th. 18-7

FOR RENT—STORE, ONE-HALF OF 213 3D st., suitable for small business. M. C. LYON, 125 Front street. 18m-tf

TO RENT—FOR 3 MONTHS FROM JUNE 15, A 5 roomed furnished cottage, $25 a month, piano and water included. 175 Pacific st., one door from Yamhill. 17m4

FOR RENT—DWELLING HOUSE COR. 17TH and D streets. (5mtf) GEO. H. WILLIAMS.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

CLAIRVOYANT—MRS. F. BROWN, NATURAL Clairvoyant, tells past, present and future, gives advice and tells results of business lawsuits, journeys, etc., at res., 73 Columbia st. Sittings daily: ladies $1, gents $2. Satisfaction guaranteed or no pay. [illegible]

MADAM ROSSELDEN, SCOTCH SEERESS. Past, present and future revealed. Information given on business, love, marriage, etc. Ladies, $1; gents, $2. Office hours from 1 to 9 P. M. Vermont House, cor. First and Jefferson. 12m1m

A GREAT BARGAIN—A GOOD JOB PRINTING office with established business for sale cheap. For further particulars inquire at 109 North 14th street, Portland. 5m1m

NOTICE—MRS. JULIA ZAVERY HAVING left my home, I will not be responsible for any debts she may incur. WM. ZAVERY. Portland, May 17, 1888. 28m3

MME. NELSON, THE GREAT SEERESS, TELLS past, present and future; consultations on all affairs from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. Ladies, $1; gentlemen, $2. 134 Stark st., between 6th and 7th. 8m1m

REWARD—I WILL GIVE A REWARD OF TEN dollars for the arrest and conviction of any person caught stealing the Daily or Sunday Oregonian south of Alder st. 24m D. J. MOORE, Route Agent.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, PIANOS, AND other goods. Advances made and goods transferred. Union Transfer and Storage Co., 30 Ash street. Telephone 65.

JOHN THOMPSON & CO. HAVE BEEN APpointed agents for the purchase of rag stock for the Columbia River Paper Co., and are prepared to purchase, for cash, Rags, Burlaps, Manila rope and all other kinds of Paper Stock, Old Iron and Metal of all kinds, 45 and 47 E st., Portland, Oregon. 4mtf

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED UP TO May 24 for the lease of the City View Park and Race Track. Lease for the season of 1888. Proposals will also be received for a lease extending three years. Address all communications to F. C. GOODIN, Sec. C. V. P. Ass'n, 100 Front st., Portland, Or. 15m7

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS—SEALED PROposals will be received at the office of Williams & Smith, architects, room 18, Abington building, up to 12 o'clock noon Tuesday, May 22, for the construction of a vault, etc., at the county court house. The county commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids. 17m6

OREGON IMPROVEMENT COMPANY—ANnual meeting of stockholders—Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the by-laws of the company the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Oregon Improvement Company will be held at the office of the company in Portland, Oregon, at 12 o'clock M. on Monday, June 18, 1888, for the purpose of electing directors for the ensuing year, and for transaction of such other business as may legally come before the meeting. J. M. FOX, Secretary. Portland, May 18, 1888. 18m1m

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING—A SPECIAL meeting of the stockholders of the North Pacific Industrial Association will be held on Tuesday evening, May 29, 1888, at the hour of half-past 7 o'clock, at the office of the Columbia Fire and Marine Insurance Company, Portland Savings Bank building, Washington street, Portland, Oregon, to consider and vote upon the question of increasing the capital stock of the corporation to $150,000. By order of the board of directors of the corporation, made May 15, 1888. VAN B. DeLASHMUTT, Pres't. J. C. MORELAND, Secretary. 19m-td

BIDS FOR BRIDGES ON PUBLIC ROADS—Bids will be received at the office of the county clerk of Multnomah county until Wednesday, the 6th day of June, 1888, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the construction of and for sealed plans, specifications and strain diagrams for two (2) bridges, as follows. Both to be constructed near the nine-mile post (and near the residence of John Watts) on the road leading from Portland to St. Helens. The plans and specifications prepared by the supervisor of the road district wherein the said bridges are to be constructed, now on file at the county clerk's office, are preferred by the county court as the plans and specifications. Each bidder shall deposit with his bid 5 per cent. of the amount of such bid. The right to reject any and all bids is reserved. By order of the board of county commissioners. WM. CHURCH, JR., 15m20 County Clerk Multnomah Co., Oregon.

PROPOSALS FOR HORSES—Headquarters Department of the Columbia, Office of Chief Quartermaster, Vancouver Barracks, W. T., April 20, 1888. Sealed proposals, in triplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, noon, on May 21, 1888, at which time and place they will be opened in presence of attending bidders, for furnishing and delivery to the Quartermaster's Department, U. S. Army, at Fort Walla Walla, W. T., of 32 Cavalry Horses, to be geldings of hardy colors, sound in all particulars, in good condition, well-broken to the saddle, from 15 to 16 hands high, not less than 5 nor more than 9 years old, to weigh not less than 950 pounds each, and suitable in every respect for cavalry service; deliveries to commence within 20 days and to be completed within 60 days from notification of acceptance of any proposal. Preference given to articles of domestic production, conditions of price and quality being equal, and such preference given to articles of American production produced on the Pacific coast to the extent of the consumption required by the public service there. Blank proposals and printed circulars, giving full instructions as to manner of bidding, etc. will be furnished on application to this office. The Government reserves the right to reject the whole or any part of any bid received, and bids will be considered for a less number than the whole. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for Horses," and addressed to the undersigned, at this place. J. G. C. LEE, Major and Chief Quartermaster.

NOTICE OF RECEIVER'S SALE—NOTICE IS hereby given that pursuant to a decree of the circuit court of the United States for the district of Oregon, entered April 21, 1888, in a cause therein pending wherein Albert G. Bogert et. al. are plaintiffs and Joseph Holladay, executor, substituted for Ben. Holladay, deceased, et. al., are defendants, the undersigned, receiver therein, will offer for sale to the highest bidder for cash, in Portland, Multnomah county, Oregon, at the door of the county court house of said county, at 10 o'clock A. M. of Thursday, May 31, 1888, ten thousand, being all the shares of the capital stock of the Oregon Real Estate Company. The stock will be offered for sale in lots of five hundred shares each, and will be sold to the highest bidders respectively, upon this understanding and condition, to-wit: That after the stock has been bid off in lots as aforesaid the stock will be offered for sale in one lot of ten thousand shares, and will be sold to the highest bidder therefor, in case his bid for the stock as a whole exceeds the aggregate amount of the bids for the stock when offered in lots as aforesaid; but if the bid for the stock as a whole does not exceed the aggregate amount of the bids for the stock when offered in lots as aforesaid then the stock will be declared sold to the respective bidders for the several lots of stock.
Dated Portland, Oregon, April 21, 1888.
G. G. GAMMANS, Receiver.

The property owned by the Oregon Real Estate Company, and which is represented by the stock of said company to be sold as above set forth, consists principally of about fourteen hundred lots, fifty by one hundred feet each, situated in the choicest residence portion of the city of East Portland. That part of the property adjacent to the eastern terminus of the new iron bridge between Portland and East Portland will soon be desirable for business purposes, while the high level land extending for a mile back from the river offers chances for homes that will be eagerly seized upon when the land is offered for sale in lots and blocks. A year ago three of the leading real estate dealers of Portland appraised this property at over a half million of dollars, and since then it has advanced considerably in value. This stock is to be sold to pay off $350,000 claims against the estate of Ben Holladay. 24a35

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

SUTTON & BEEBE, SHIP CHANDLERY AND naval stores, 16 N. Front street, Portland, Or.

ALLEN & LEWIS, COMMISSION AND PROduce Merchants, Front and D sts., Portland, Or.

H. E. BATTIN & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION Merchants and Produce Dealers, 130 Front st.

CÆSAR & CO., SHIPPING AND COMMISSION Merchants, 20 North Front street, Portland, Or.

MASON, EHRMAN & CO., WHOLESALE GROcers and Commission Merchants, Nos. 2 and 4 North Front street, Portland, Or.

MILLER & WEST—(J. C. MILLER, W. B. WEST) Commission Merchants in general and dairy produce, 107 Front street, between Washington and Stark.

TAYLOR, YOUNG & CO., SHIP BROKERS AND Commission Merchants, agents for San Juan Archipelago Lime Co., 34 Front street, corner Ash.

J. O'CONNOR, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Grocer, dealer in ship stores, garden and grass seeds, foreign and domestic fruits, etc., N. E. corner Front and Alder streets, Portland, Or.

HERMAN METZGER, PURCHASER OF HIDES, Pelts, Furs, Wool and Tallow, and General Commission Merchant, Front street, near Main, Portland, Or. Liberal cash advances on consignments.

MACHINISTS.

TRENKMAN & WOLFF, MACHINISTS, COR. F and Third sts. Housework, doors, railings, iron shutters and machinery of all descriptions, planing, and moulding tools to order.

SMITH & WATSON IRON WORKS, ROBT. COLFER & Co., Lessees—Building Fronts, Jail Cells, Vault Linings, Cast and Wrought Iron Work of all kinds. Mining Machinery, Saw Mills with improved set works, Casting and Machinery of all kinds, Engines, Boilers, etc., repairs made promptly. Front and Hall streets, Portland, Oregon. 10mtf

SHOW CASE MANUFACTURERS.

DIXON, BORGESON & CO., 108 AND 110 FRONT street, Portland, Or.

The Oregonian.

PORTLAND, SUNDAY, MAY 20.

There is a reason why the Mills bill so unjustly favors the solid South and hits hard all the republican states. The solid South is the source of democratic strength.

The Blaine boomers say that the demand for Blaine is "spontaneous." It seems hardly worth while for men to work a spontaneous demand with as much energy as they do.

"Observer," of Eugene City, is respectfully informed that THE OREGONIAN possesses a copy of the Scriptures, and he will save pen, ink, paper and postage by not transcribing and sending them to this office.

The Chicago *Inter-Ocean* earnestly advocates the nomination of Gresham. It says, however, that "there are several candidates under consideration at the West, but Blaine is not one of them."

Voorhees declined to reply to Ingalls in the senate. He made his reply before a democratic club in Washington, Thursday night. Judicious thing on the part of Voorhees, to reply where Ingalls couldn't get back on him.

Chicago papers of May 14 say that the weather for the preceding two days had been very hard on the wild birds. Thousands of them had perished from the cold. Perhaps after a while the birds will learn to come to Oregon too.

The Idaho republican convention has declared against division of the territory; but this represents the superior numerical strength of Southern Idaho in the convention, and not the sentiment of the district immediately interested.

"Gresham," says a democratic paper, "can't carry a single Southern state." Well, no; we suppose not. Gresham is one of the sort who never did run well down South. Men like Rosecrans, McClellan and Fitz John Porter did better there in that line.

The fruit prospects in Eastern Washington this year are magnificent. All fruits without exception, from the apple, peach and pear to blackberries and currants, are growing in such abundance that if thinning out is not systematically done the trees and bushes will be broken down.

In making announcements for speeches by Mr. James Tanner, the republican state committee inadvertently put him down for a speech at Salem on Memorial day. This announcement is recalled by the committee, in pursuance of the letter of Mr. Tanner published to-day.

Crop reports from Morrow county are somewhat discouraging. C. A. Rhea, a banker, of Heppner, says he has lived in that county for twenty years and never before saw it so dry at this season of the year. Much of the spring-sown grain did not come up at all and a portion of the fall wheat was frozen out.

As usual in the case of any find of mineral or coal, the people of the Nehalem valley are wild with excited dreams of prospective wealth. A future Pittsburg must be built up in the valley, according to their thinking, and men who have not money enough to buy a foot of land will not sell their "claim" for $100,000.

Engineer Habersham, of the Vancouver, Klickitat & Yakima road, states that the line will be pushed through to Prosser without fail, via Goldendale. In fact if they go to Prosser they will be compelled to go near Goldendale; that the Cispus pass is hardly practicable, and that the proposed route of this road is over good and easy grade.

Meadville, Crawford county, Pennsylvania, a few days ago celebrated its first centennial. On the 10th of May, 1788, John and David Mead settled there. A monument to their memory, built by the contributions of the people, was dedicated on the centennial day. Meadville is a town of 10,000 people, and Crawford is one of the most populous counties in Western Pennsylvania.

"Rough on Rats" is one of the most deadly poisons known, and yet it is sold with as little restraint across a druggist's counter as is sugar in a grocery store. In the East it has become the popular dose for suicides, principally because it is cheap and because it is so easily obtained. Because of this, the sale of this deadly drug should be as carefully regulated as that of any other.

Within a reasonable time the people of Portland will enjoy the liberality of Stephen G. Skidmore, who at his death left a provision in his will for the building of a magnificent public drinking fountain. The contract for the foundation has been let and by the time that it is finished the fountain itself will be ready to be set up. Aside from its usefulness, this handsome gift of a private citizen will add much to the attractiveness of the city.

Fifteen years ago, Mr. James Glover, of Salem, reached the site of the present city of Spokane Falls and picketed his horse to graze on the spot where the Arlington hotel now stands. He found two squatters on the banks of the river. These men had a little sawmill with an overshot wheel, and by hard work sawed about 500 feet of lumber a day. There was no dam, but they had a flume three boards wide and one board deep. The government survey had not then been made within fifty miles, and the nearest railroad was at Portland. There was little change in the place until 1879, when Mr. Glover laid out the present town.

One of the customs officers at Port Townsend the other day acknowledged to a reporter that they were aware smuggling was going on right under their eyes by all manner of small craft, but that they could do nothing without a small steam launch to cruise about and make captures. This statement is rather rich, since the government has owned for several years a fine steam launch bought expressly for this purpose. She is now lying unused at Irondale. This is not generally known, but the officers of the government should at least be aware of it. The leaving of this boat in the boneyard looks as if there had been no particular anxiety to catch smugglers.

The Seattle *Post-Intelligencer* publishes an article announcing that arrangements are made for the return of Mr. Villard to a controlling position in the Northern Pacific. This statement may in time prove to be true, yet the matter cannot be said to have been definitely arranged as yet, and there is no certain information on the subject beyond that furnished a considerable time ago. However, it is known to be a thing quite likely to take place. Mr. Villard came to the aid of the Northern some months ago when it was in extremity for money, and no doubt there is some understanding between him and Mr. Wright and others. The story is published in the Seattle papers, to the effect that Mr. Oakes is to become president of the Northern, and that there is to be "a complete surrender of the Wright party to the Villard interest." We think there are no facts yet known that will bear out this broad statement. Mr. Villard, however, undoubtedly wishes and expects to obtain a controlling influence in the Northern, and is working toward that end. This is one of the incentives to his action in promoting the joint lease. Protection of the Northern as well as the Oregon against the competition of each other is his motive. The objection on the part of the Oregon road is that the arrangement would surrender too many of its own opportunities and advantages.

NEW CHAPTERS OF HISTORY.

John Bigelow, well known in politics and letters, has just published a book entitled "France and the Confederate Navy, 1862-68." It is one of the most interesting and valuable histories of the war of the rebellion, and relates to facts but little understood by the great majority even of intelligent readers. The agents of the Confederate government in Europe were desperate in their hatred of the North, and fiercely fanatical in their devotions to slavery. In their intrigues with foreign nations their energies never slept. Mr. Bigelow shows that they offered to Spain as the price of recognition from her, a guaranty of perpetual possession of Cuba. To France they offered a guaranty of Maximilian's sovereignty in Mexico. They offered several million dollars' worth of cotton for the loan of a squadron of the emperor's navy. To England still greater temptations were held out. The French emperor finally yielded to the bait and permitted several vessels of war built in his navy yards. Had they been completed at the time promised—just when Mr. Lincoln's election was contested by a large democratic minority in the North—there is no telling how great would have been the disaster. But they were one year behind in their contract. Says Mr. Bigelow: "Had the war continued one month longer the Stonewall would have had possession of Port Royal, and if two months longer the city of New York would probably have lain at her mercy." That these vessels were intended for the use of Confederates can not be doubted or denied, but the victorious Union army alarmed the French authorities and they hastily withdrew from their undertakings. Of the French emperor Mr. Bigelow says: "It required no prophet to inform him that to allow such a crisis to mature would bankrupt his government and cost him his crown and probably his life. It was fear of us and not respect for his obligations, either as a neutral or a friend, which made him abandon his intentions. His course toward us from the beginning to the end of this plot was deliberately and systematically treacherous, and his ministers allowed themselves to be made his pliant instrument." People of the United States, to whom these revelations are new, will find in them fresh cause for satisfaction that this enemy, as the result of his later effort to bully Germany, was utterly overthrown.

Professor George B. Wilcox, of Chicago, in a recent number of the *Congregationalist* reveals another well-kept secret of our great war. He shows that the purchase of Alaska from Russia by the United States government in 1867 was really not for the acquisition of more territory, but was for the purpose of paying a debt of the war which President Lincoln and Secretary Seward contracted. At the time, during the war, when it looked as though England and France were going to take hold and help the Confederacy in earnest, President Lincoln secured from Russia a fleet of war vessels to help defend our ports and assist in maintaining the blockade of the rebel ports. The presence of Russian vessels off some of our harbors was a mystery at the time, and they departed as mysteriously as they came. Their departure was due to the fact that the apprehended danger from England and France did not materialize, and then the question arose how Russia could be compensated. President Lincoln had used his war power freely, and congress had backed him up; but here was a bill for millions, and he feared that he would be criticised for incurring it, although it was a wise thing to do when he did it. While the president was hesitating how to get at it, the war closed and the president was assassinated, and Mr. Seward was left to solve the problem. Russia wanted the money, but she appreciated the situation and waited patiently. Finally the project of getting congress to authorize the purchase of Alaska was hit upon and the $7,200,000 that we paid Russia for Alaska was really in payment of the fleet bill, and Alaska was thrown in. The secret was so well kept that General W. T. Sherman heard of it for the first time in Russia, and he kept the story to himself until a recent army reunion. Secretary Seward must have shared with some of the congressmen his secret of the real reason why he wanted Alaska bought, at a time when the United States government needed money more than territory, but if he did they guarded well his confidence. The complete history of our late war is yet to be written, and generations yet to come will read with wonder and with admiration of the consummate ability displayed by President Lincoln and his cabinet no less than of the marvelous patriotism and courage that were displayed on land and sea by army and navy.

THE COASTING TRADE.

The gentlemen of this city who comprise the newly incorporated Portland & Coast Steamship Company believe that by proper management much of the Southern Oregon coast trade that now goes to San Francisco can be directed northward to its natural entrepot, the Columbia river. Every effort possible will be made to bring about this much to be desired result. In order to avoid the delay incident to the building of new steamers, the company has offered to purchase the General Miles and Dolphin from the Ilwaco Steam Navigation Company, and begin operations in the coast trade at once.

It was only very recently that Capt. J. H. D. Gray, in the columns of THE OREGONIAN, declared that the coast trade did not pay the expenses of the boats engaged in it and offered on behalf of the Ilwaco Steam Navigation Company, to sell some steamers to anyone in Portland or elsewhere who might wish to try to make any money in the trade. Perhaps Capt. Gray's offer was taken up a little quicker than he expected or desired. His company has run boats a long time without paying expenses, in the hope of building up a good coast trade, and now that the traffic is beginning to increase the temptation to hold on a little longer must be strong. The belief seems to be general, however, both in this city and in Astoria, that the transaction will be consummated, and the Portland men will try their hand at keeping at home the coast trade of the state and territory.

The obstacles which they will have to overcome are not small. The coasting trade of Oregon and Washington is one that should, seemingly, belong to Portland and Astoria jobbers. To some extent, it is now being supplied by them, the lack of regular and ample transportation service, at low rates, having been mentioned as the one reason for its not being wholly thrown this way.

Letters from coast ports, complaining of poor service and high rates, have recently appeared in this paper, and have been answered by Captain Gray and others interested in handling freight, with the statement that the business does not justify frequent sailings, or better service than is now given.

But there are other reasons for the trade going to San Francisco. However much this trade may be desired by Portland and Astoria, it can only be partly supplied from these points, because the principal exports from points along the coast is lumber, and that cannot be marketed here. Vessels in the lumber trade can carry general freight so much cheaper than can any line of local coasters, that the latter are crowded out to a great extent. At most of the coast points, the owner of the sawmill runs the general store, and has his goods brought to him at a nominal freight, often in vessels that would otherwise have to carry ballast.

Were the return freights from coast ports of any certainty or volume, vessels would be soon available, and the jobbing trade all brought this way. This will not be until these coast points produce something that can be marketed in Portland. When the oysters of Shoalwater bay, and the eggs and butter of Gray's Harbor, Tillamook and other points, will furnish a return load to the little steamer that shall carry them supplies, then there will be no trouble in securing the trade of these sections, at a profit to the merchants and to the transportation company, and not till then.

A trustworthy correspondent from Gray's harbor informs THE OREGONIAN that the merchants of that locality are not only willing, but anxious to buy in Portland, because as a general rule they can do better here, but have been forced in the past to deal with San Francisco, as they had no certainty when a steamer from the Columbia river would deliver their goods. This is the principal reason, therefore, that leads the Portland people to think they can build up a valuable trade. They will run regularly, freight or no freight, furnish better accommodations than ever before for passengers, and thus rob the ocean trip of some of its terrors.

If Portland merchants will send their solicitors along the coast, and while asking patronage, disseminate information that a market for all kinds of farm produce can be found in Portland, the venture of the Portland & Coast Steamship Company will be crowned with success.

INCAPABLE ENTHUSIASTS.

An able English statesman and distinguished man of letters in a recent lecture quotes approvingly an aphorism of a German philosopher to the effect that "enthusiasts without capacity are the really dangerous people." The German philosopher and Mr. Morley distinguish between men of enthusiasm *and* capacity, who have led the world upward and onward, and the incapable enthusiasts who by the misdirection of their enthusiasm have only led men astray.

The incapable enthusiasts are defined as those who "hold up unattainable ideals, lead men off on hopeless expeditions, consume time in futile struggles, waste energies that would have been available for good, because they have neither that kind of capacity, called common sense, which enables some men to distinguish between the practicable and the impracticable, nor that capacity, called insight, which enables others to anticipate the direction which progress must take. The incapable enthusiast scatters the spirit of self-sacrifice and what we term public spirit, diverts it in a thousand different directions to inconsistent ends, blocks progress and by disconcerting the plans of the wise, as well as the foolish, the incapable enthusiast often accomplishes great mischief." We have quoted this admirable description of the incapable, as distinguished from the capable enthusiast, because the incapable enthusiast or crank, as he is popularly termed, seems to be at times exceedingly active in Oregon.

There is not any exact "periodicity" to the arrival and departure of the incapable enthusiast as there is to the flight of locusts. He comes rather with the effective, sudden, unexpectedness of the rats that in vast armies sometimes move over the face of Scandinavia, or the white ants that in a freakish mood make a dreaded forced march over certain districts of Africa. There is no stopping the march of the Norway rats; they go on until they reach the sea and perish amid general thanksgiving. The march of neither the rats in Norway nor of the ants in Africa does any good, but, on the contrary, works a deal of mischief and excites general disgust. It is very much so with the irruption of the incapable enthusiast. There is no stopping him; he does no good; he makes a deal of social mischief, and every *capable* man, whether an enthusiast or not, is very thankful when the incapable enthusiasts are either drowned out in a sea of their own expectoration or die of moral and mental *delirium tremens*. Sometimes the incapable enthusiast is Father McGlynn or Henry George, gravely proposing to abolish poverty by legislation; sometimes he is a "labor reformer" who would have a partnership between labor and capital, in which "labor shall dictate its own wages, control the management, share in the profits while it magnanimously provides that capital shall bear all the losses." Sometimes the incapable enthusiast is a Robespierre or St. Just, a sort of sincere political Doctor Sangrado who thinks the only way to restore a sick state to life is to bleed it to death; sometimes he is a dynamiter who thinks the true way to humanize English rule in Ireland is to blow up the Tower of London on a holiday when it is full of visiting English women and children. Sometimes the incapable enthusiast is at the head of a trade union who instructs his followers that the true way to abate injustice suffered at the hands of Employer Peter, is to mob and maim Employe Paul, who, in order to get his bread, has accepted the work and wages that Peter rejected with contempt. The incapable enthusiast assumes as many shapes as Proteus but his distinguishing ear mark has been faithfully described as a uniform "insensibility to moral considerations;" and among the whole tribe of incapable enthusiasts no one is more conspicuous for this insensibility to moral considerations than that most incorrigible of incapables, the "third party" prohibitionist.

He stands up in the state convention in Pennsylvania and disingenuously denounces the high license law as "a delusion and a snare" at the very hour when that law is weeding out saloons by the hundreds all over the state; he stands up in Maine on Monday and denounces the republican party as "a rum party" that has made prohibition incapable of enforcement; and on Tuesday rises up in a wrath to give Rev. Dr. Bacon the lie for saying that prohibition fails to prohibit; he denounces both parties as allies of the rum power and yet loses no opportunity to help into power the party that not only refuses to prohibit, but declines to place the liquor traffic under even moderate regulation and restraint. He includes in his list of the foes of temperance not only the intemperate, but the abstemious; not only those who believe in high license but those who, believing in prohibition, decline to be third party prohibitionists. In the discussion between Rev. Dr. Driver and Prof. Miller, the incapable enthusiast, Miller, with vulgar and vituperative speech, describes the saloon as a swill cart and denounces the capable enthusiast, who declines to be a third party prohibitionist, as its driver. Perhaps it is not quite just to call Miller an incapable enthusiast, because it is not quite accurate to describe him as an enthusiast. He strikes one rather as a prohibition demagogue, a temperance charlatan, and "Smart Aleck," merely flippant when he is not absolutely foolish and shallow; a pettifogger in dialectics, elusive and delusive, of the sort from whom no word comes that is of any value to the world.

The confirmation of Indian Agent Eells, of the Puyallup reservation, is still hanging fire in the senate, but his friends declare that nothing but confirmation can follow the investigation which has been had. They claim to have discovered that the opposition to Eells is not purely political but also strongly personal. Probate Judge Wickersham, of Tacoma, is the man who has most strongly pushed the charges of dishonesty and incapacity against Agent Eells. Some months ago Wickersham discovered what he thought was an error in the survey of the Puyallup Indian reservation, which error, if proven, would throw open to entry several hundred acres of choice land about one mile from Tacoma. Wickersham immediately induced as many of his friends as it would take to enter the land in 160-acre tracts, to accompany him to the land office, then to Olympia, where they applied to enter the land. The applications were rejected by the local land officers for the reason that the official plat showed the land applied for to be part of the reservation. Wickersham and associates then appealed to the department at Washington, and to make themselves doubly sure they went on the land and began their improvements. Agent Eells, hearing of the matter, ordered the parties to relinquish operations. This they did, after having assured Eells that they would be the cause of his repentance of his action. They waited patiently until Eells' term had nearly expired and then a man of their own selection was urged for the position. Failing in this and Eells being renominated for the agency, they at once filed the charges against him which were the cause of the present investigation.

The late Rev. Dr. Hitchcock, of New York, in a sermon entitled "Eternal Atonement," having observed that the first human disobedience was, as a matter of fact, unnecessary, because it was in the power of the Almighty to prevent it, says: "Somewhat more of divine restraint and the catastrophe would certainly have been averted. Call it non-prevention; call it permission; call it anything you please; somehow sin entered in spite of God's hating it. It came knocking for admission, and God's shoulder was not against the gate. For some reason or reasons, not revealed, perhaps not revealable, God thought it best not to put his shoulder against the gate." The Boston *Herald* comments on this utterance as follows: "In the mouth of Bob Ingersoll such talk would be flat blasphemy, and to presume to know the 'thoughts' of the infinite God would, in any ordinary mortal, be looked upon as presumption, little less than profane. But when a man like Dr. Hitchcock indulges in this sort of talk, and tells his hearers what God does and does not think, it is accepted as being in every respect becoming and proper."

An abolitionist of slavery had reason on his side; he was not asking for the impossible or the impracticable; but thousands of men who approved of Garrison as an agitator did not approve of John Brown as a private. An abolitionist of intemperance by the moral suasion that educates to abstemiousness if not to total abstinence is approved by the moral sense of the nation; he is a capable enthusiast, but an abolitionist of intemperance by prohibition is as incapable an enthusiast as John Brown at Harper's Ferry.

"There is a great hue and cry at the nomination of Mr. Fuller to chief justiceship. When it is all simmered down, the heft of the objection to him seems to be that he has never been a republican." Thus the Benton *Leader*. Democrats think that is the only reason why republicans object to Jefferson Davis. Their actual objection to Davis as well as to Fuller is that both have been life-long democrats, with the same principles and working for the same objects.

POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

Political advertisements and notices of all kinds and for every party, if not guaranteed by responsible persons, must be paid in advance, to secure publication in THE OREGONIAN.

The fast mail is carried on the Vestibule train of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railway.

MEETING NOTICES.

Attention, Catholic Knights.—There will be a special meeting of Branch 205, C. K. of A., to-day at 3 P. M. to make arrangements to attend the funeral of our late brother member, T. Brandon. By order of the President. C. L. HOGAN, R. S.

C. T. A. U. of H.—The members of the Father Matthew Society are directed to meet in their hall on Monday morning, May 21, at 7:30 o'clock, to attend the funeral of our deceased brother, Timothy Brandon.
J. WILEY, Sec. B. CAMPION, Pres.

BORN.

In Buena Vista, Polk county, Oregon, to the wife of Dr. H. B. Stanley, a daughter.

MARRIED.

At the residence of the groom's parents, 328 Second st., May 17, by the Rev. T. E. Clapp, Mr. George W. Atwood to Miss Francis L. Burnett. The ceremony was performed at 8 P. M. in the presence of friends and relatives. They received many handsome and valuable presents.

In this city, May 13, at the residence of the bride's parents, 66 E street, by the Rev. Arthur Brown, Edwin Haight to Janette Abrams. [N. Y. papers please copy.]

DIED.

In this city, May 18, 1888, Timothy Brandon, aged 55 years, a native of Tarbort, County Kerry, Ireland. Funeral from his late residence, Twelfth and Jefferson streets, at 8:45 A. M. Monday, thence to St. Mary's cathedral at 9 A. M. Friends of family invited.

HAIR DRESSING
At WASS' HAIR STORE, 83 Yamhill St.

Board by meal, day, week, month, and check. Rider's MAGNOLIA, Holton House.

H. H. SCHWAB & BRO., Leading Printers. LOWEST PRICES. 5 WASHINGTON ST.

NEW TO-DAY.

A ROYAL DINNER.
4 to 8 P. M. Sunday.
LAFAYETTE FRENCH RESTAURANT,
128 First street.

Soups—Chicken, Consomme, Royal.
Fish—Salmon a la Normandie.
Hors d'Oeuvre—Beets, Olives, Boned Turkey, Ham, Beef Tongue.
Entrees—Chicken Saute with mushrooms, Fricadeau of Veal au Petit Pois, Roast Ham, clam papre sauce.
Vegetables—Asparagus, Maccaroni, String Beans.
Roast—Sirloin of Beef, Mutton, Lamb, with mint sauce.
Pastry—Strawberry, Custard and Cocoanut Pies.
Dessert—Punch a la Romaine, Assorted Cakes, Fruits, Coffee with Cognac.

REDUCED PRICES.
Monday—Special Sale of
PARASOLS.
McALLEN & McDONNELL,
165 Third st.

H. H. HILDEBRAND,
Prescription Druggist, 3d and Morrison. Telephone 499. Orders by mail receive prompt attention.

SODA FOUNTAINS.
Trade supplied with the Best and Cheapest in the market.
13m6 WM. PFUNDER, First and Ash.

H. D. McGUIRE,
1228 Fourth St., next door to 1st National Bank,
EAST PORTLAND,
Offers the Following Splendid Bargains in East Side Real Estate. It will pay you to investigate.
$3000 will buy 2 acres on 27th st., near Base Line road.
$2100 will buy 5 acres, all cleared, small house, just outside of city limits, ½ cash, balance 8 per cent.
$3000 will buy 10 acres adjoining above; easy terms.
$2600 will buy 8 acres of fine land, ½ cleared; less than 2½ miles from courthouse.
$4250 will buy 1½ acres deep water frontage inside of city limits; must be sold within 1 week or will be withdrawn from sale.
$6000 will buy 4½ acres on Milwaukie road; fine improvements, house cost $2200, proposed street-car line to Sellwood will pass the door.
Also a large list city lots in Holladay's, Irving's, Kenworthy's, N street, improved and unimproved, at bed-rock prices and on easy terms.
Call on or address as above. 20m3t

SHOE SALE.
We offer our entire stock of Shoes for ladies' and gents' and children's wear, strictly at cost without reserve. As we intend to close out at once, we will not permit a customer to leave without a purchase. This is a rare chance for families to supply themselves at a large discount over regular retail prices.
PORTLAND SHOE STORE,
45 Washington St.

NEW TO-DAY.

AMATEURS REHEARSED—GRACEFUL GESTURE and natural elocution taught; amateurs rehearsed; stage training and gymnastics. NINA LAROWE, 253 Sixth st. 1t

6-ROOM HOUSE, CLOSETS, BATH ROOM, 3D st. Irving's addition, grand view on the river, high and sightly, cheap at $2600. 7-room 1½ story house, brick basement, fine large fruit trees, center of city, 2 blocks to 5th st. car line, $2300; a buy. 8-room 1½ story house, city water, 9 large bearing fruit trees; this property is centrally situated, only 3 blocks from 5th st. car line, and is an excellent investment at $2450. Also 2 cottages partly finished, facing the ocean, Long Beach, East Portland Camp, only $500 each. ½ block on Adams st., bet. 10th and 11th, north side, $2100; this property is said to be worth, at ruling rates, $2600. L. A. PATTERSON & CO., Real Estate Agents, Fourth and I sts., East Portland.

$6500—FINE QUARTER BLOCK NEAR INdustrial hall grounds; easy terms. $2500—¼ block in South Portland; fronts east, with magnificent view of river and surroundings. $6000—Fruit ranch adjoining city limits, east side; fine house, barn and orchard; easy terms. Also valuable property on Morrison st.; quarter block, very reasonable, and many other locations where property will increase rapidly. Call on or address A. M. ELKINS, 328 Morrison street. 17m*tf

$4500 WILL BUY THREE LOTS ON SECond st., Caruthers addition.
$2500 WILL BUY TWO DESIRABLE LOTS facing east, in South Portland.
These properties are each bargains.
Apply to JOHN ANGEL, Agent.
19m*tf Office Front st., Esmond block.

MOUNT TABOR—FOR SALE, A MOST desirable building tract, commanding excellent views with beautiful surroundings. Natural water supply. Property for sale as a whole or in acre tracts. It will be within easy access of Portland. Price reasonable and terms easy. For full particulars apply to F. V. ANDREWS & CO., 25 Pine street. 14m7*

OFFICE OF CITY WATER WORKS,
PORTLAND, Or., May 19, 1888.
PROPOSALS INVITED UNTIL JUNE 15, 1888, for furnishing water gates and lead. Specifications furnished on application at this office.
20m10 ISAAC W. SMITH, Superintendent.

A CARD OF THANKS TO DR. HOLT C. WILson and wife for the kindly assistance which they rendered time after time to the Lawffer family while in needy circumstances. From friends of
1t LAWFFER FAMILY.

READ CAREFULLY MEIER & FRANK'S ad. to-day on local page and note the bargains offered in different departments for Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday only. 20m2

SOUTH PORTLAND—FOR SALE—A block and a few lots very favorably situated. Prices reasonable and terms easy. Apply to F. V. ANDREWS & CO., 25 Pine street. 19m3*

FOR SALE—$1100—TWO LOTS WITH HOUSE, cistern and new picket fence on Fourth street, near Russell, Albina. New street car line will pass the door. A bargain. Apply to J. E. SISSON, 148 First st. 20m2*

WANTED—TO RENT BY A SMALL FAMILY; a neat cottage of 4 or 5 rooms, in a desirable location. Rent not to exceed $20. Could wait to have one built. Address, giving full particulars, W, care Oregonian. 20m2

FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS, CENTRALLY located lodging house of 32 rooms, handsomely furnished, doing a fine business. Paying 5 per cent. per month on price asked. Address G. H., care Oregonian. 20m7

WE HAVE SECURED THE SERVICES OF first-class Eastern artists who have no equal in hair dressing. Full line of toilet articles constantly on hand. Misses Rosenthal's Parlors, 163 Fourth st. *

$6300—19 ACRES 2½ MILES FROM CITY; 300 fruit trees, 2½ acres strawberries; balance in cultivation. RAYMOND & WAGNER,
19m2* 1207 Fourth st., East Portland.

$4200—12 LOTS AND HOUSE ON 19TH AND Division sts.; street cars will run by the place in a short time. RAYMOND & WAGNER,
19m2* 1207 Fourth st., East Portland.

HAIR DRESSING—PARTIES FAVORING MISS Bertha Hecht with orders may rely on prompt execution. Order book at Hellis & Co.'s millinery establishment, 87 Morrison street. 4m*w&s

BOARDING HOUSE, NEWLY FURNISHED—Any person desiring first-class board and rooms will do well to call at Nos. 89 and 91 Seventh and Stark. White cooks employed. 16m*tf

AN OPENING OFFERS IN A VERY PROMISing business for a competent man with $2000 or $3000 to invest. Address, stating experience, FACTORY, care Oregonian. 18m3*

N ST. EAST PORTLAND—PROPerty on this street for sale. Apply to F. V. ANDREWS & CO., 25 Pine street. 19m3*

WANTED—LADIES TO HAVE THEIR SUITS made in the latest styles at short notice at the San Francisco Dressmaking Parlors, cor. Third and Washington sts. 20m7

HOTEL FOR SALE—FIRST CLASS HOTEL, doing a good business in a thriving town, for sale cheap and on easy terms. Address E. HATHAWAY, Cheney, W. T. 20m2

ATTENTION, FIRST-CLASS HANDS—THERE is an opening for you with the best wages. A 1 hands can make contracts for from 1 to 5 years with H. B. LITT. 18m3*

PARTNER WANTED IN WELL ESTABlished retail business in the city. For particulars call on or address KINCAID & CO., 108 First st. 20m3*

WANTED—BY A SMART BOY OF 16, POSItion in a good mercantile or hardware house. Any other good place desirable. Address F. E., care Oregonian. 1t

ANY ONE HAVING PROPERTY FOR RENT, list with me. Close attention to business of this kind. G. W. Dustin, Real Estate, 3 Morrison st. (21m*tf

GILT WALL PAPERS, 45C.
SCHOFIELD & MORGAN, 87 Washington st. (10*tf

FOR RENT—IN THE STONE BLOCK, FIRST and Market sts., to respectable parties without children. Rooms furnished and unfurnished. 20m-tf

TWO DESIRABLE LOTS FOR SALE IN MULTnomah addition to Albina for $600. Apply DONALD MACLEOD, Real Estate Agent, 31 Stark st. 20-2*

WANTED—A GOOD BLACKSMITH TO LOcate at Buena Vista, Oregon. For further information address S. A. CRAVEN, Buena Vista, Or. 20-7

FOR SALE—A CANOPY TOP SURREY; GENtle family horse, and a harness; all in good order. Will be sold very cheap. Address F. W., Oregonian.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO SECOND work and sewing; references required. Apply bet. 10:30 A. M. and 12 M., at 147 Eighth st. 20m1f

SITUATION WANTED BY A YOUNG MAN willing to do anything; is a good book-keeper and penman. Address S. C. M., care Oregonian. 20m4

THERE IS MUSIC IN THE AIR FOR the politician. There is much for the epicure at the New York.

TRUNKS REPAIRED AND MADE to order by L. SILBERSTEIN & CO., 147 Front st. 8m*s

A YOUNG FRENCH LADY WISHES A SITUation in a family as French teacher. Apply or address 28½ Washington st., room 12. 20m6

LOOK OUT FOR THE GRAND 52D, OR FIRST yearly Friday surprise sale at Meier & Frank's. A wonderful bargain will be offered. 20m3*

DINNER—SUPPER AND BREAKFAST Simmons' Restaurant, No. 32 Stark street, is the place to go for the best. swt

BEST MAKES OF CARPETS AT MEIER & FRANK'S. All late patterns, Roxbury, Lowell & Bigelow's, Body Brussels, Ingrains. 19m-tf*

TAKE THE GIRLS TO FABRE'S to-night for the best ice cream in the city.

HE WEARS A ROSE IN HIS BUTTONhole given him by his best girl, who loves Stone's Candies.

FOR RENT—HOUSE NO. 90 FIFTEENTH ST., bet. E and F. Inquire at the Vienna, cor. Second and Washington sts. 20m-tf

NEW 5 ROOM COTTAGE FOR SALE, COR. DAVIS and Corbett sts. Inquire of WM. BARCROFT, 294 South First st. 20m2

WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION to drive delivery wagon in city. Address P. A., care Oregonian. 20m7

BLACKSMITH WANTED IN A COUNTRY town. Apply to E. M. SARGENT, No. 1117 4th st., East Portland. 10m2

THE PLACE TO BUY YOUR CARPETS—Meier & Frank's. Largest stock of all grades. Lowest prices. 19m*tf

A MAGNIFICENT VARIETY OF NEW CARpets at Meier & Frank's. Lowest prices. Save your money. 11m-tf*

A YOUNG MAN WISHES TO LEARN THE barber trade, city or country. Address E. O., care Oregonian. 20m3

WANTED—TO RENT, MODERN DWELLING having about eight rooms. Address S. G., P. O. Box 403. 1t

FOR RENT—COMFORTABLY FURNISHED rooms to respectable parties. 42 Fourth st., cor. of Ash. 20m1m

FOR RENT—NICE FRONT ROOM, CENTRAL; $6 per month; N. W. cor. Sixth and Main, 236. 1t

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork. Apply MRS. LEVY, 87 East Park. 1t

LOST—A FOX TERRIER, 6 MONTHS OLD. REturn to 275 Salmon st. and receive reward. 1t

SEVERAL HANDSOME FURNISHED ROOMS for rent, from $8 and up. 101 Fourth st. 20m3

FOR RENT—TWO FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH use of basement kitchen. 43 Mill st. 20m2

LECTURE.
PROF. L. T. GEHR, LATE OF SAN FRANcisco, will give an illustrated lecture entitled "A Trip Around the World in Eighty Minutes" at the First M. E. church, East Portland, under the auspices of the Young People's Association, on next We[illegible]day evening, May 23, at 8 o'clock.

ONLY [illegible]
$50 PER ACRE [illegible] PAYMENTS, WILL buy 145 acres [illegible] good level land within 5½ miles of court house [illegible] about 2½ miles only from boundary line of the metropolitan city of the Pacific coast; also, 5 acres of the be[illegible] kind of land 3½ miles southwest of court house, [illegible]ington street, upstairs, 100. J. V. ALLEN, 6½ Washington 19m*tf

Hennelly, Flynn & Co.,
MORRISON STREET.
$1750—TEN ACRES ON SECTION LINE road, 4½ miles east [illegible] river, with good 7-room, hard finish, bay window cottage.
$5000—Fine ¼ Block on Eighth st., East Portland, with 5-room hard finished cottage; bathroom; city water in house and lawn; plenty fruit. "This is a cheap buy."
Three Lots on base line; choice residence sites.
Also, Albina Lots and Acre Property at speculative figures. sa su tu*

SURGEON CHIROPODIST—Corns and bunions skillfully treated. DR. A. S. BERNSTEIN, Room 13, 156 First, cor. Morrison.

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10 15

MONDAY.

Silk Pongee, natural color, one of the best numbers, an old many of them, at 33 cents a yard.
SILK DEPARTMENT

Changeable Ribbons, plain cord and Moire, extra heavy, all 9, all the desirable shades, at 18 cents a yard.

MANUFACTURERS' ENDS.

All White Goods are put up in 20 or 24 yard pieces; it is almost sible to gauge the loom to these exact measurements, and this lengths of the material, which are cut off, producing "SHORT varying from 1½ to 10 yards.

These lengths are termed "Manufacturers' Ends," and are posed of to favorite buyers at a nominal figure. Many will we sold about a month ago. Another lot of these ends in "INDIA has just arrived, we should judge about 20 different qualities, sold on Monday at 10 and 15 cents a yard.

NEW THINGS:
BLACK SILK GRENADINES.
NEW DRAPERY SILK.
STYLISH MOHAIR & SILK ULSTERS.
JUST IN.

Lipman
Co.

SELLING & C
Will This Week make Special Drives in

MEN'S ALL-WOOL SUITS,
Oregon Cassimere or Tweed,
$10!
Their real value is $15.
For quality, finish and fit, they beat anything offered in town.

LADIES' COMBINATI
Of Fine Gingham, in Pla or Stripes to
$1.50!
FINE DOTTED SW
20 cts.
Regular price 30

NEW TO-DAY.

LOOK HERE!

EAST SIDE REAL ESTATE.
$2100 for a choice corner lot and dwelling of 7 rooms situated on one of the best streets in E. Portland.
$2100 will buy a fine corner lot with 6-room house on 4th st., Holladay's addition, very cheap.
$7500—12 acres, all under cultivation, with good house and barn, young orchard, 1½ miles from city limits of East Portland. A good investment.
10 Acres of good land, all in fruit and vegetables, 2½ miles from East Portland, near Vancouver road. A good bargain if taken soon.
We have a number of choice acre tracts on Base Line road and Hawthorne avenue, in the vicinity of Mt. Tabor. In fact, we have a large list of East Side property, and parties desiring to invest will do well to see us before purchasing.
CREITZ, LAMBERT & SARGENT,
1117 Fourth St., East Portland, Or.

CUTTER'S TAILOR TWIST
FOR DRESSMAKERS, 5 CENTS, ON
BIG WHITE SPOOLS.
20m18* su m w f

CLAREMONT!
NO SWAMPS,
NO MALARIA,
HEALTH IS ALL!

Claremont is the finest "Fruit Farm" in Oregon. It contains 175 acres, upwards of fifty acres of which is in fruit.
This property is in a state of the highest cultivation, fine improvements, and is offered as an entirety or in tracts to suit. It pays large interest on the investment; is one-half mile distant from the east line of Belmont Park; will soon be within a few minutes' walk of the street cars, and to parties seeking a suburban home, with a certainty of a large increase in value in the near future, it offers a rare opportunity.
Prices range from $250 per acre. Terms, half cash; balance as per agreement.
Call on us and make an early selection.
J. FRED CLARK & SONS,
13 Stark St.
2m*tf

AUCTION SALE
OF
Choice Residence Property
ON WEST PARK STREET.
I will sell, on the Northeast Corner of First and Washington streets,
ON THURSDAY, MAY 24, at 2 P. M.,
Lots numbered five (5) in block numbered fifty-seven (57), situated on West Park st., bet. C and D, together with
TWO FINE DWELLING HOUSES,
Now rented to good responsible tenants. Title perfect. Terms will be made known on day of sale.
For further particulars inquire at my office, No. 1½ Washington street.
A. B. RICHARDSON, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE
OF
White Dress Goods, Towels, Lace Curtains, Etc.
We will sell at our salesroom, No. 42 First st., on
WEDNESDAY, MAY 23d, at 10 o'clock,
by order of transportation company (slightly damaged in transit)
2000 yds. White Dress Goods, Trimming Lace, Knit Shawls, Lace Curtains, Bath Towels, Table Napkins, Handkerchiefs, etc.
N. B.—Ladies are invited to attend this sale.
GILMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE
OF
The Steamboat "Lena."
I will sell, on the Northeast Corner of First and Washington streets,
ON WEDNESDAY, MAY 23, at 2 P. M.,
STEAMBOAT "LENA," with all her apparel, furniture, chains, rigging, etc., etc.
The steamer is now lying one block [illegible] the "Albina" fe[illegible]
[illegible] particulars inquire at my office, No. [illegible]ashington street.
A. B. RICHARDSON, Auctioneer.

TO THE PUBLIC.
ON OR BEFORE MAY 23d, THE GENERAL office of
WELLS, FARGO & COMPANY,
In New York city, both Banking and Express, will be removed from the old stand, No. 65 Broadway, to the adjoining building, No. 63 Broadway, and in Chicago from 140 and 142 Monroe street to 154 and 156 Dearborn st., next door to First National Bank. Customers of the company will please take notice.
JOHN J. VALENTINE,
Vice-President and General Manager,
20m4* Wells, Fargo & Company.

RESIDENCE PROPERTY.
CHOICE QUARTER BLOCK WITH 12-ROOM dwelling (rented) facing east, corner Eighth and Salmon streets; a 10 per cent. investment.
Beautifully located quarter block, facing east, corner Sixth and College streets.
A bargain—160 acres fruit land 3½ miles from railroad on west side; church, school house and good neighbors. (16m6) M. C. LYON, 126 Front st.

NEW TO-DAY.

To East Portla

We have a large list of ty for sale in this improved and can sell either in blocks, quarter blocks lots, and at prices to suit all buyers.
TELFER, STEAR
7 Stark Street
11m

TO EAST PORTLAND
Two Full Lots; one Cottage rooms and basement;
One 2-Story House with room and basement;
TELFER, STEARNS &
No. 7 Stark St.
15m7

HON. JAMES TANNER, address the citizens of Oregon at the following times and places. tees will make the necessary body invited:
Grant's Pass
Roseburg
Corvallis
Albany
Powell's Grove, near Halsey
The Dalles
Independence
Lafayette
Salem
East Portland
Oregon City
Astoria
16td Chairman Rep. State

COL. IRISH'S APPOINT
COL. J. P. IRISH will the following places and vited to be present. Local to make provision for hall, etc.
Arlington
The Dalles
Oregon City
Salem
Eugene City
Harrisburg
Albany
Corvallis
Independence
Dallas
Lafayette
McMinnville
Hillsboro
East Portland
Astoria
Portland
A. BUSH, Chm
Salem, May 10, 1888.

GOV. WOODS' APPOINT
EX-GOV. GEO. L. WOODS will on the political issues at the places. Local committees will arrangements.
Forest Grove
McMinnville
Oregon City
Dallas
Independence
Portland
Corvallis
Albany
Eugene City
Hillsboro
Chairman Republican State
11m5

HON. GEO. H. WILLIAMS
HON. GEO. H. WILLIAMS zens of this state on the political the following times and places. Local committees are requested arrangements, etc.
Albany
The Dalles
Pendleton
La Grande
Portland
Chm. Republican State

HON. JOHN F. SWIFT
HON. JOHN F. SWIFT the political body invited. Local committees make the necessary notice, etc.
Union
LaGrande
Pendleton
Salem
Eugene
Albany
Corvallis
Dallas
McMinnville
11m21 L. T. BARIN, Chm.

COL. EFFINGER'S APP
COL. W. H. EFFINGER of this state on the political following places. Everybody mittees are requested to ments, etc.
Eugene City
A. BUSH, Chm.

A. H. TANNER'S APPO
HON. A. H. TANNER Eastern Oregon at the Local committees will ments.
Pendleton
Weston

WHEN WILL THEY BUILD?

This Question Put to the Portland Cable Railway Directors.

A Full Statement of the Present Status of the Company, Its Assets and Its Prospects.

Within the past week, and particularly since the return of Mr. Preston C. Smith from San Francisco, THE OREGONIAN has been besieged with inquiries as to the plans and purposes of the Cable Railway Company. "When are they going to commence to build?" This question has been put to THE OREGONIAN by people who own property and live on the Heights, by people who have bought and want to build, by people who have bought lots on speculation, by people who have rented homes on the hill, by stockholders in the company and by real estate men, who, of course, want to keep well informed on development in every direction. Then people look to THE OREGONIAN to supply them with all the news, and in order to answer their questions a reporter of the paper was detailed to get what what reliable information he could. He presented the request at the meeting of directors at the Ainsworth National bank, and was invited to enter. The answers to his questions, made sometimes by one member, sometimes by another, have the sanction of the board as a body.

"Do you intend to build the road?" asked the reporter.

"We most certainly do," was unanimously answered.

When do you propose beginning operations?

Just as soon as we can get our finances in proper shape.

Will you give me some idea of your present financial condition and an outline of the plan of operation you have in view?

We have a capital stock of $150,000, full paid. The bulk of our assets consists of real estate situated on Portland Hights, which is, and always must be, the most charming and commanding suburb of this city. It is well known in this community that those lands were received in subscriptions to stock, and that it was necessary so to receive them in order that our stock might be filled up and our project put upon a firm basis. Aside from this we are the exclusive owners for Multnomah county of the Hallidie patents covering the construction of cable railways. Very little inquiry will demonstrate that they are indispensable in the building of cable roads. We feel that they are worth all they cost us and have a large prospective value. We have, also, considerable done in the way of construction, much material on hand, and a franchise which we consider excellent. The reports from time to time in the papers that we would begin work in a few days and were just waiting for this or that detail to be settled before scattering a barrel of money in the community, have been entirely unauthorized and may have had the effect of discrediting our enterprise before the public. We have been busily engaged in getting in our subscriptions and you may imagine the time and labor involved if you will consider that each parcel of real estate subscribed has had to be appraised and looked up in the records to insure good clean titles. In the meantime the fact has not been lost sight of that it [illegible] money to pay for construction and we have been considering as to the best means of securing it. We have negotiations pending with parties looking to securing as much cheap money as we will need, and can say that with the irons we have in the fire our prospects for getting what we want are good. We are not here to indulge in buncombe, or give out any hasty promises which we are not prepared to fulfill, but are managing the affairs of a corporation whose object is business, in what we conceive to be a business-like way. Meanwhile, until something active is untaken, and that will be as soon as possible, our assets are from natural causes constantly appreciating in value, and a conservative inventory of our possessions will to-day show that Portland Cable Railway stock is worth more than par.

To sum it up, the situation of the company seems to be this. They have ample assets in the shape of property, and need a temporary loan until these assets shall become available.

HE SHOWED PROPER APPRECIATION

Unexpected Contribution to the Advertising Fund—Bouyant Feeling in Western Oregon.

A well-known commercial traveler, formerly a resident of this city, dropped into THE OREGONIAN office yesterday afternoon to call upon the city editor. He had just arrived from California stopping off, en route, at the principal towns of Western Oregon. Never in ten years, he said, had he observed brighter prospects or a better feeling among the business men than right now. This was the case from Ashland to Oregon City. "I want to tell you," he said, "that the California boom is subsiding and the rising wave is striking Oregon. You would be surprised, as I was, to hear the exclamations of praise from Eastern tourists as they cross the Siskiyous from dry, parched California and descend into the beautiful Rogue river valley. Do you know, down in Los Angeles, the people there tell visitors that Oregon is a wilderness. A great many Eastern people are stopping at various points along the O. & C., and I heard of land sales to them all along the line.

"And I want to tell you another thing," he continued. "THE OREGONIAN is making itself felt. Business men everywhere I went were talking about the splendid work your paper is doing for all parts of the Northwest, and they could not praise the paper high enough.

"There was a funny thing down at ——; no, I'll not mention the town. I met two real estate men in a store, and they inquired of me, 'What is the immigration board going to do for us, do you suppose?' Well, it almost paralyzed me. As soon as I could recover my breath I remarked that Portland men were putting up about $25,000 a year, and every cent of it went to advertise Oregon in general and Portland in particular, and asked them whether they thought the board ought to appropriate a round sum specially to advertise their town. They hadn't the nerve to say yes, but they thought it just the same. It took me some time to make those thickheaded agents understand that the immigration board was really generous in offering interior towns and counties the advantage of an immense circulation of their advertising matter, for the simple expense of the printing bills.

"By the way," he concluded, "Portland has done well by me, and I ought to show my appreciation." He opened his purse, took out a $10 gold-piece, laid it on the table and remarked: "Give that to the immigration board with my compliments, but don't mention my name."

N. B.—The money was handed to Secretary Struble.

PERSONAL.

W. M. Wisdom will return from the East in about two weeks.

Mr. H. B. Litt returned early last week from a short trip to the Sound.

Mr. Charles Dickens, wife and daughter, will arrive here to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

The mother and sister of R. M. Dunn arrived Thursday from Pittsburg, and were settled in their new home near Sellwood the same day.

Mrs. G. W. Pittock, who was delayed by illness in San Francisco, sailed yesterday for Honolulu on the bark Alden Besse. The trip usually oc cupies two weeks.

Joe D. Meyer, the owner of an addition to Wallula, returned from the Sound Friday. He now carries a map of Port Townsend, the future San Francisco of the Sound.

Mrs. E. S. Bronaugh will leave Monday for San Jose, where her son Earl is attending school, and who will graduate this week. He will be married to a fellow graduate, and return to this city.

Wm. R. MacKenzie, formerly stationer of the Union Pacific railroad at Omaha, and lately auditor of the Transcontinental Association at Kansas City, has accepted the position of traveling auditor of the O. R. & N. Co.

Mr. H. G. Horton, a capitalist and a prominent real estate operator of Los Angeles, is visiting friends in the city while en route East, and is so favorably impressed with Oregon that he is contemplating an early return.

Charles Hirstel, it will be remembered, met with a runaway accident a week ago last night, and had a very narrow escape from serious or fatal injuries. Fortunately, his injuries did not extend beyond scratches and painful bruises. He is able to get around again, though his looks suggest that he has had a short interview with an unamicable grizzly. His many friends will be pleased to learn of his rapid recovery.

Tourists will find the American house, Boston, a most convenient point from which to visit places of interest. It contains a large number of suits of rooms particularly adapted to families traveling.

IN AND ABOUT PORTLAND.

PITCHED THROUGH A WINDOW.—Robert Johnson, a painter by occupation, had a very disagreeable experience yesterday about noon with G. W. Baulden, a man by whom he was employed. Johnson, it is claimed, had been indulging a little too freely in that beverage which cheers, and also does intoxicate. He entered Baulden's paint shop on Salmon street, and taking more latitude than an employe should, became involved in difficulty with the proprietor. High and exceedingly uncomplimentary remarks were addressed by Johnson to Baulden. "Grievous words stirreth up strife," says the wise man of Proverbs. That is just what happened in the present case. A row followed in quick succession, during which Johnson was unceremoniously pitched headlong through a glass door, much to the injury of the glass and himself. He was cut badly about the face and head by the glass. A long gash of three inches was made in his scalp and an ugly cut over his right temple, beside several cuts about the forehead. Johnson went to a neighboring drug store, where his wounds were sewed up and dressed.

THROWN FROM A HORSE.—Yesterday forenoon a 12-year-old son of S. B. Riggen, the well-known insurance broker, met with a serious, and what came near being a fatal accident. The lad was out horse-back riding and when near the corner of Third and Morrison street, was thrown off. He struck heavily on the top of his head, receiving very severe injuries. He was picked up in an unconscious condition and removed to Hildebrand's drug store and Dr. Binswanger hastily summoned who rendered all necessary assistance. Subsequently the boy was conveyed to his home. At the latest accounts he was resting comfortably. Though badly bruised and shaken up, no very serious results are apprehended. That the lad's skull was not fractured or his neck broken seems remarkable, when the distance he fell and the manner of the shock is considered.

SUIT FOR DAMAGES.—John Hartman has begun suit in the United States circuit court to recover $8000 damages from Richard S. Perkins, proprietor of the Holton house. Hartman is a machinist. He alleges that on April 19, while he was placing a meter on the elevator in the Holton house, Mr. Perkins maliciously lowered the elevator, which was at the top of the shaft, whereby plaintiff's right hand was crushed. Hartman charges that the accident was due to Mr. Perkins's carelessness.

SPECIAL PERFORMANCE TO-NIGHT.—The engagement of Jas. M. and Carrie Clarke Ward will continue to-night, with a special performance of Boucicault's beautiful Irish drama, "Arrah na Pogue." Incidental to the piece, Mr. Ward will sing, "The Wearing of the Green," and Mrs. Ward, "The Dear Little Shamrock." The company play at Vancouver Monday night, thence to the Montana circuit, by way of the Sound.

RECEPTION TO A PASTOR.—An informal reception will be given Rev. W. W. Logan by the United Presbyterian congregation, in the chapel, corner Sixth and Montgomery, on Monday evening, May 21, from 7:45 to 9:30. Members of the congregation and friends are cordially invited.

MORE HELP NEEDED.—Reliable skirt and waist makers are wanted by H. B. Litt, Third and Alder, who will guarantee yearly employment, including the quiet months.

FELL FROM A TRAIN AND KILLED.

A Lady En Route from Missouri to Portland Meets Death on the Rail.

Mrs. Mary Brier fell from a rapidly moving train Friday night and was instantly killed. Meager particulars are as yet obtained of the fatal accident. Yesterday a brief dispatch was received at the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company's office in this city bringing information of the casualty. The telegram was sent from Pocatello, and from it the following particulars are learned: Mrs. Brier was traveling from Warsaw, Missouri, to Portland. From a letter found among her effects it appears she was going to Glencoe, Washington county, and expected to meet her son. It also appears she expected to be met at Portland by some relatives. She either walked off the train, it is supposed, through some mistake, in the darkness, or else lost her balance and fell. On this point no definite information has been obtained. At the time, the train was under full speed and death was instantaneous. The casualty occurred at Squaw creek, a point 160 miles west of Granger, and fifty-two east of Pocatello.

As the unfortunate lady would have reached Portland this morning, it is quite probable her relatives are in the city anticipating her arrival. The dispatch gave the number of her baggage check, and requested the company's officials here to inform the lady's relations of the terrible accident. No mention is made in the dispatch of what disposition is made of the body.

LOCAL NOTES.

The upper works of the Vancouver are now doing duty on the boat Maria, which is engaged in towing.

The twenty-seven and one-half pound fish caught by H. T. Hudson was sent to the Children's Home in South Portland.

Company "E," O. N. G., have engaged the Marine band and Aerial orchestra to furnish music for their moonlight excursion May 22.

A slight fire early yesterday morning in the residence of Mr. Jacob Kamm brought out the department. The damage was nominal.

Marriage licenses were granted yesterday for C. W. Anderson and May J. Robinson, John Nelson and Charlotte Nelson, D. P. Coldwell and Mary Ryan.

The excellent character of the pictures made at the Imperial Gallery is bringing the proprietors a host of patrons. Their children's portraits are particularly natural and unique.

Many of the back streets are getting very dusty, and have been badly needing the attention of the sprinkler. The threatened rain would be a refreshing incident of the present warm spell.

The next annual reunion of the Oregon Pioneers will take place in this city June 15. Last year's reunion was the most successful one ever held, and no pains will be spared to improve on it this year.

Masonic hall is receiving a coat of paint and is being fitted up preparatory to the meeting of the Grand Lodge, June 13. The wooden sidewalk around the building will be torn up and replaced with a stone walk.

Wm. F. Lawffer, formerly office boy for the late Dr. R. B. Wilson and of Dr. Holt C. Wilson, left last week for Anaconda, Montana, to fill a situation in the smelting works at that place, where his father is employed.

The gradual rise of the river has commenced to bring up the masses of riff-raff, in the shape of old drift along under the wharf piling. When the river reaches a higher stage all this disgusting flotsam and jetsam could easily be pulled out into the stream and set adrift.

The Portland & Willamette valley railroad intended to put on its suburban trains to-morrow, but has postponed doing so for a few days yet, as everything is not in readiness. There will be nine trains, six of which will run as far as Oswego and three to the White house only.

While E. W. Chambers, of Des Moines, Ia., was strolling along the outskirts of the city park, Friday, he heard the crack of a rifle, and a bullet struck the ground within a foot of where he was standing. He investigated and found that the shot was fired from a house occupied by French people.

Frank W. H. Dow began suit, in the state circuit court yesterday, for divorce from his wife Eva May Dow, to whom he was maried in Washington county, May 27, 1878. He also asks for the custody of their minor child, Frank E. Dow, aged 6 years. Plaintiff alleges that in May, 1885, his wife deserted him.

A great number of strangers are seen on our streets. Several open carriages were out yesterday, carrying around rather distinguished-looking parties of tourists, or, more likely, persons who propose becoming permanent citizens of this commonwealth. They were out viewing the city. Portland never appeared to better advantage in her livery of soft verdure.

Millions of snow-white petals are being showered down from the locust trees all over the city. Every fugitive breeze fills the air with these discarded flowers, and as they are borne hither and thither in their descent, reminds one of a miniature snow storm. Fancy the conceit! A snow storm in Oregon in May. That might do for Minnesota, but not for Webfoot in this lovely month of leaf and flower.

CORPORAL TANNER SPEAKS.

Timely Advice to Republicans in the Coming Election.

Free Trade and President Cleveland's "Public-Office-is-a-Public-Trust" Ideas Excoriated—Democracy and Pensions.

Corporal James Tanner, of Brooklyn, N. Y., spoke for an hour and a half to an audience of 1000 persons at the Tabernacle last night. It was a rousing campaign speech, and the enthusiastic hearers tood kindly to the fine points and cheered and applauded in the most fervent manner.

Hon. L. T. Barin, chairman of the republican state central committee, presided. On the stage, besides Mr. Barin and the speaker, were Hon. M. C. George, Hon. J. C. Carson, J. T. Gregg, secretary of the republican state central committee, and others.

An overture by the Marine band put the audience in good humor for the oration.

Mr. Barin then introduced the speaker, who he said was known throughout the length and breadth of the land as Corporal Tanner. Mr. Barin added: "He is one of the thousands, who, at the call of honest old Abe Lincoln, buckled on the cartridge box, shouldered the musket and, under the stars and stripes, marched to the defense of their country."

Corporal Tanner was greeted with loud applause as he arose from his seat. He said he had not been in Oregon forty-eight hours before he wrote to his wife that he felt as much at home in this state as in any part of the republic, with the possible exception of his own domicile. Then he returned his heartfelt thanks for his kind reception in Portland and explained how he came to be called corporal, the only distinction he achieved in the service as a Union soldier. An important reason, he said, was because all could not be brigadier-generals. His remark that casualties were greater among the rank and file because there were not trees enough to go around among the officers created a great deal of amusement. He spoke about stopping a piece of rebel shell at the second battle of Bull Run, entailing the loss of both legs below the knee, since which time he has done very little running and dancing. He said he was constitutionally opposed to dancing. He told of a meeting with Gen. Hooker, upon which the newspapers elaborated. That was where he received the title of corporal, and he has never recovered from it. Corporal Tanner continued:

I am a republican from way back. [Applause.] I fought for the principles of the party long before I was old enough to vote for them. [Applause.] I believe in the party, heart, body and soul, from the crown of my head to as far down as I go. [Laughter.] Permit me to say that I am one of the men for whom the war ended at Appomattox court house. I said long years ago and I repeat it here and now that should I meet the man who fired the shell which took off my legs, and he was for the Union now and forever, I would extend my hand and warmly welcome him with, "Put it there, Johnny." [Applause.] When I say that it is not personal to myself, but I express the sentiments of the veterans who still survive. We long ago reached that position in our mental states when we could say "we forgive everything." There are two planks to this: One as a soldier, "forgive everything," the other as a man, "forget nothing."

The speaker here gave warning that he was going to tread on somebody's toes, and said that if there were any copperheads in the audience; any who, during the war, rejoiced when defeat was the only reward of the boys in blue, fighting for the preservation of the Union, they had better leave at once. The English language, comprehensive as it is, he said, did not contain terms sufficiently strong to express his contempt of such individuals. Then he refuted the statement that the Grand Army of the Republic is a party political machine, saying that the only questions asked a candidate for admission to the order are, "Have you served?" and "Have you an honorable discharge?" There is no question of politics or religion, as the old soldier believes that the man who fought for his country has the right to vote as he likes. If he wants to vote for the democratic ticket it is all right; if he favors the republicans no one has a right to challenge him, or if he totters to the polls and drops a mugwump ticket into the ballot box, "For God's sake, let him." Taking up the political situation in this state, the speaker said:

To-day in Oregon you stand on the threshold of a contest of principle and opinion. I believe member of congress is the highest office. Then comes the supreme judge, and following him the members of the legislature, the latter of whom will select a United States senator, and will have connection with the complexion of the highest legislative body in the United States, viz: the United States senate. This election is of national importance and every man who casts a vote on June 4, I hope, will bear in mind that the eyes of the whole republic are looking in this direction to the end that on the morning of June 5, all ears will await the click of the telegraph instrument to hear the verdict of Oregon. Our democratic brethren are parading the country, clothed in white, assuming to be pure in principle and spotless in record and having only in mind the public weal.

Taking up the question of the big surplus in the United States treasury, Corporal Tanner read a letter written by Col. John P. Irish, who maintained that the unnecessary annual surplus of $60,000,000 was the heritage of a republican administration. If the democrats were given time, he said, there would be no such surplus, because they are not built that way. He went on:

Mr. Cleveland claims that the possession of a surplus is a standing menace to the liberties of the country. Is it true? Conceding for the sake of argument that it is, I ask why it exists. I charge that Grover Cleveland and the secretary of the treasury have deliberately determined that the surplus should roll up and exist in order that they might alarm people and continue in power.

The speaker said there was no necessity of a surplus, and that the secretary of the treasury could reduce it by the purchase or redemption of United States bonds. If a business man had a surplus he would naturally seek to wipe it out by paying off debts, and the secretary of the treasury ought to know enough to do the same. The democrats deliberately conceal from the consideration of the people the fact that in 1891 the country will have to meet $201,000,000 of approved obligations and spend their time raising the cry of the danger of the present condition of the surplus. The charge that the republicans are opposed to the reduction of the taxes and are endeavoring to make the rich richer and the poor poorer was next refuted. It was shown that during the eleven years of the last twenty-two years in which the republicans had a majority in the house, taxes were reduced $362,501,569, while the democrats made a reduction of only $4,368,935 during a corresponding period of power.

The speaker next commented on a political change which has taken place on the coast within two years. In 1886, the democrats cried out as a matter of justice that woolgrowers in Oregon should receive the same degree of protection as the manufacturers of woolen goods, while to-day they declare themselves loudly in favor of removing the entire tariff on wool. In doing this democracy has struck a terrible blow at the vital interests of the country. It has turned face about and would walk to the dim past but for the sagacity of the voters of the country. In support of his declarations he presented an array of figures showing up the inconsistency of the democratic party. Then he reminded the audience that there is a high protective tariff on sugar cane, most of which is raised in Louisiana, in the solid South; charged the democratic party with being sectional in its ideas and legislation, and with being a tool of the solid South, under whose feet it lies and whose direction to "lie down" it obeys.

The speaker said that on the coast and in the country at large there is opposition to the importation of the denizens of China. He thought, however, that the people would prefer the Chinese to a reduction of the tariff on lumber, which would permit the lumber of British Columbia, manufactured by Chinese, to enter in competition with honest, intelligent, vigorous American labor.

President Cleveland's civil service reform, "public-office-is-a-public-trust" ideas and his appointment of ex-Confederates to important positions next received attention. The democratic idea of heaven, said Corporal Tanner, does not rise above the dispensing power of party, and only the contemplation of the preponderance of the vote of the solid South in the electoral college could have induced it to favor the ex-Confederates.

The democratic majority in the house was charged with being in collusion with President Cleveland, to prevent any general pension legislation being sent to him, so as not to compel him to take a final stand, one way or the other, on the pension question. The administration's manner of treating the union veterans in the matter of pensions, was severely scored. The platform of the forthcoming republican national convention will speak in no uncertain sound on this question, he said.

Corporal Tanner said the republican party is truly national in every sense of the word, and is not particularly a party for Oregon, South Carolina or New York, but for the whole United States and all its citizens. Reviewing the record of the party, he said it stood against slavery, for the dignity of labor, gave the homestead law, and enacted the laws which have given us the railroads extending from one end of the country to the other.

Corporal Tanner concluded in an exhortation to his hearers to stand by the republican party. He said:

Oregon will have a chance to testify its approval or disapproval of democratic methods June 4. If you want to have a man in congress who will be in accordance with the sentiments of the people of the country, vote for Binger Hermann. [Prolonged applause and cheers.] He is a stalwart and splendid specimen of the dignity of American manhood. Do you desire to place the control of the United States senate in the hands of democracy? If not, vote for the republican nominees for the legislature so that the seat of Joseph N. Dolph may never be touched by a democrat. Bear in mind that the democrats are agile, wide awake. Look out for them in the last forty-eight hours of the campaign. If the men of Oregon can be bought, Oregon will be bought and democracy will triumph.

BODY RECOVERED.

Remains Which Cannot be Identified Taken from the Willamette.

Yesterday morning Frank Winters, night collector on the Morrison street bridge, saw an object rise to the surface of the river a few feet from the dock, about midway between Alder and Washington streets. He was positive that it was the body of a man, and told F. B. Frost, the drawman, to investigate. Frost rowed a boat to where the object was floating in the river, and tied a rope around it and brought it to the foot of Morrison street. Then he notified Coroner DeLin, and the remains were conveyed to the morgue.

The body was so badly decomposed as to preclude identity, but Mr. Frost is certain that it is the fellow who committed suicide by leaping from the bridge April 8. The remains were clad in dark woolen trousers and coat, and the outside shirt was of a dark striped material. In the pockets were found a leather purse containing $21 15; a nickel watch, a razor and strop, dog-skin gloves, small hand glass, large knife with a corkscrew attached, and a small spool of black thread, and needle, but no paper of any kind by which the body could be identified.

Coroner DeLin decided not to hold an inquest, and turned the body over to Superintendent McBride, of the poor farm, who buried it.

IN THE POLICE COURT.

A Quarreling Couple—Committed Theft Just for a Joke—Assault and Battery.

J. M. Cady pleaded guilty in the police court yesterday to abusing Rosa D. Cady, his wife, and was fined $10. The couple were ordered to remain until the adjournment of court, when Judge Dement gave them some advice which brought tears to their eyes, after which he remitted Cady's fine and sent the two away together. Their married life has not been very happy of late, and recently they separated, Cady retaining the children.

Charles S. Keith, who charged his half-brother, Harry Hutchinson, with assaulting him, was unable to give connecting evidence, and Hutchinson was dismissed. The prosecuting witness was ordered to pay $5 costs.

Peter Junger and L. F. Siggins were charged with stealing a keg of beer from the Red Front saloon. Junger said it was done as a joke on the proprietor, Fred Lutkelmer. Judge Dement fined Junger $25 for playing the joke. Siggins will have a hearing Monday.

MOORE'S REVEALED REMEDY

Is made from bark of trees found on Puget sound. It is strictly vegetable and contains no alcohol. As a curative power it is one of the wonders of the age. Every organ of the system is improved, regulated and repaired by the use of the medicine. It takes effect mildly and naturally, giving new life and buoyancy of spirits, sets the digestive organs working regularly and placidly, frees the stomach of all bile, assists and repairs the liver and kidneys, and cleanses the blood of all impurities by aiding the proper organs to naturally accomplish their duty. Moore Manufacturing Company, Seattle, W. T.

The fast mail line from St. Paul to Chicago, is the Vestibule train of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railway.

[illegible]S.

AS WE SELL

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-AND-

HATS

In Addition to

CLOTHING

TO-DAY we place on sale WHITE AND FANCY

VESTS

From $1.00 to $4.00.

Balbriggan Underwear,

WHITE AND FANCY,

From $1.00 to $3.00 per Suit.

FANCY HOSIERY

From 25c. to $1.00.

NEW NECKWEAR,

25c, 50c, 75c, $1.00, $1.50.

DRIVING COATS,

(Linen and Mohair.)

TRAVELING BAGS,

All Sizes and Prices

Gloves, Suspenders,

Collars—'E. & W.'

Cuffs,

Flannel Overshirts

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THE LEADING

Clothiers, Merchant Tailors and Hatters

OF THE NORTHWEST.

135 First St., Cor. Alder,

PORTLAND, OR.

MEIER & FRANK.

[illegible]

For Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday.

THESE THREE DAYS ONLY at prices quoted.

READ CAREFULLY.

SILKS:

23-inch All-Silk Surahs, every shade, for sashes, etc., worth $1, for 67½c per yard. Silk Moires, every shade, worth $1, for 65c per yard. Grade No. 6, Black American Silk, warranted, regular price $2 per yard, for $160 per yard for Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday.

BLACK GOODS:

44-inch All-Wool French Armures and Momie Cloths, worth 75c per yard, for 45c. 27 and 29-inch All-Wool Fine Diagonals and Satin de Chine, worth 60c, for 35c per yard—for Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday.

DRESS GOODS:

36-inch English Cashmeres, all colors and black, worth 30c a yard, for 18c a yard. 54-inch All-Wool Saxony Cloths, elegant new styles, worth $1.25, for 73c per yard. 29-inch Gray Sicilian, worth 50c, for 32c per yd—Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday only.

WASH FABRICS:

Garner Batistes, linen finished, yard wide, short lengths, 150 styles, worth 18c, for 11c a yard; splendid wear. Crinkles, new styles, finest qualities, worth 16c, for 11c a yard—for Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday.

WHITE GOODS:

Shirred Lace Piques, new, white and cream, worth 18c, for 10c per yard—for Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday.

LINENS:

Cream Damask Table Linen, pure linen, worth 65c, for 45c a yard. DOUBLE Cream Damask, extra, plain or red borders, worth 75c, for 55c a yard—for Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday.

LACES:

40-inch Oriental Lace Flouncing, cream and ecru, worth 90c, for 50c a yard; narrow to match, 5, 8, 10 and 12c—for Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday.

EMBROIDERIES:

60 pcs white Embroideries, 6 to 10 inches wide, worth from 35 to 50c a yard, for 20c a yd—Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday.

BUSTLES:

12 styles of Bustles at 20c each; regular price 30c, 35c and 40c each.

SHAWLS:

Mission Woolen Mills shoulder shawls, worth $1 25, for 75c each; silk embroidered scarf shawls, all colors, worth $1 75 each, for $1 each—Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday.

MILLINERY:

Trimmed Sailor Hats, fine straw, all colors, worth 50c, for 25c each.

CARPETS:

Turcoman Portiers (Chenille Dado) worth $6, for $3 75 a pair. Turkoman Portiers, worth $9, for $5 a pair; elegant quality, worth $12 50, for $7 50. All Chenille Portiers, worth $20, for $12 50, beautiful designs—for Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday.

SHOES:

Men's B Calf in button, lace and congress, worth $3 25, for $2 15 a pair. Men's Dress Shoes, all styles, worth $4, for $2 60 a pair. Men's Hand-Sewed Calf Shoes in lace, button and congress, worth $7, for $4 50 a pair—for Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday.

CLOTHING:

85 Men's Fine Cheviot Suits, nobby, worth $20, for $13 50 a suit. Gents' Fancy Striped Seersucker Coats and Vests, worth $2 50, for $1 50. Gents' Extra Crinkle Seersucker Coats and Vests, worth $3, for $2. Gents' Fine White Vests, worth $2 each, for 85c each—for Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday only.

FURNISHING GOODS:

Gents' Fine White Summer Underwear, worth $1 50 a suit, for $1 a suit. Gents' Fine Balbriggan Underwear, solid colors and fancy stripes, worth $1 75 a suit, for $1 a suit. Extra Balbriggan Half Hose, worth 37½c a pair, for 20c a pair—for Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday.

MEIER & FRANK,

First, Second and Taylor Streets.

Samples by mail free from all departments.

LAWRENCE, OSTROM & CO., LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

FAMOUS [illegible] OF [illegible] 10 YEAR OLD WHISKEY

For Medicinal and Family Use.

ABSOLUTELY PURE Is Death to MALARIA, CHILLS AND FEVER, TYPHOID FEVER, BOWEL TROUBLES, LOSS OF APPETITE, INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA.

Sold Only in Bottles. For Sale by Druggists Everywhere.

NO FUSEL OIL! Sure Cure for CONSUMPTION, BLOOD POISONING, SLEEPLESSNESS OR INSOMNIA, NON-ASSIMILATION OF FOOD.

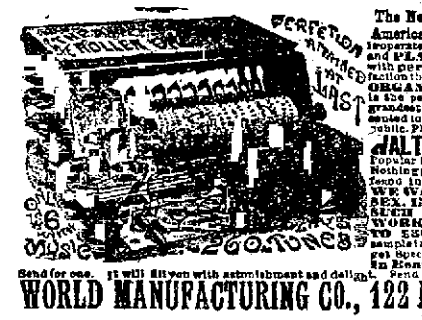
PRICE, $1.25 Per Quart Bottle. For Sale by Grocers and Wine Merchants Everywhere.

IN PRODUCING OUR "BELLE OF BOURBON" WE USE ONLY THE FLINTY OR HOMINY PART OF THE GRAIN
IS FREEING IT OF FUSEL OIL BEFORE IT IS DISTILLED

THE GREAT APPETIZER.

This is to certify that I have examined the sample of BELLE OF BOURBON WHISKEY received from Lawrence, Ostrom & Co., and found the same to be perfectly free from Fusel Oil and all other deleterious substances and strictly pure. I cheerfully recommend the same for family and Medicinal purposes.
J. P. BARNUM, M. D., Analytical Chemist, Louisville, Ky.

At Wholesale by MARX & JORGENSEN, Portland, Oregon.



The New American [illegible] Improved similar to the finest French Music Boxes and PLAYS 260 TUNES, from a waltz to a hymn, with perfect tune and time. Gives better satisfaction than A HUNDRED DOLLAR PARLOR ORGAN and ten times more pleasure. This organ is the perfection of musical instruments and the grandest and most marvelous instrument ever presented to the public. Plays SACRED MUSIC, MARCHES, WALTZES, POLKAS, JIGS, Reels, Opera Selections, Popular Songs, Church music, as well as any organ. Nothing grander, combining so many features can be found in French or Swiss Music Boxes costing $100. WE WANT A SPECIAL AGENT, EITHER SEX, IN EVERY LOCALITY, AND OFFER SUCH INDUCEMENTS THAT EARNEST WORKERS CANNOT FAIL TO MAKE $100 TO $300 PER MONTH. When you order a sample instrument get Special Terms Price SIX Dollars, in Beautifully Carved Cases with Music. Send P. O. order or Registered letter.

Send for one. It will fill you with astonishment and delight.

WORLD MANUFACTURING CO., 122 Nassau Street, New York.

[illegible]LESS!

Nature is faultless and so is that noble discovery, containing only Nature's own remedies, "The"

OREGON BLOOD PURIFIER PFUNDER'S KIDNEY & LIVER REGULATOR

It is a benefit to the human race. KEEP UP YOUTH, HEALTH, VIGOR by the use of PFUNDER'S OREGON BLOOD PURIFIER. Quick and Complete Cure of all Diseases of the Skin, Kidneys, Bladder and Liver. It checks Rheumatism and Malaria, relieves Constipation, Dyspepsia and Biliousness, and puts fresh energy into the system by making New, Rich Blood. Take it in time, right now, as it cannot be beat as a preventative of disease. Sold and used everywhere. $1 a bottle, 6 for $5.

Portland Mechanics' Fair

OPENS OCT. 4th, CLOSES OCT. 27, 1888.

EXHIBITS ARE INVITED for the Tenth Annual Fair of the Portland Mechanics' Fair Association.

Improvements now being made will insure ample space for exhibits and accommodations for visitors. No expense will be spared to make the coming Fair superior to any given by the Association.

Applications for space can be made to

A. S. WHITING, Sup't. Office 143 First St.

Moore

CRAYON ARTIST AND PHOTOGRAPHER.

SUCCESSOR TO

Abel & Son

29 Washington St., Portland, Or.

Duplicate Copies of Abel's old Negatives supplied at Greatly REDUCED RATES.

Notice to Water Consumers.

OFFICE OF THE CITY WATER WORKS, PORTLAND, May 18, 1888.

ON ACCOUNT OF THE GREAT WASTE OF water, day and night, for irrigation, sprinklers and other purposes, it is no longer within the power of the pumps to meet the demand. The water committee have therefore directed that whenever it may be necessary in order to maintain the requisite supply in the reservoirs the water shall be shut off from the mains without further notice from 10 P. M. to 4 A. M. Persons needing water between these hours for boilers or other purposes must provide the means necessary for securing a supply in advance. No person is authorized to use hose either for sprinkling or irrigation without application and permission at this office, or outside the hours specified in the regulations. For violation of the rules and regulations in relation to sprinkling or irrigation the water will be shut off without further notice. By order of the water committee. (19m7) ISAAC W. SMITH, Sup't.

ENGLISH ROCK SALT

IN LARGE LUMPS

NOW LANDING.

FOR SALE TO THE TRADE BY

BALFOUR, GUTHRIE & CO.

19m6

State Treasurer's Thirty-second Notice.

STATE OF OREGON, TREASURER'S OFFICE, SALEM, May 16, 1888.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THERE are funds on hand to pay the following warrants drawn on the five per cent. fund, and the same will be paid on presentation at this office. Warrants numbered 1939, 1940, 1941, 1942 and 1943. Also the following warrants drawn on the militia fund, numbered 2758, 2759, 2760, 2761, 2762, 2764, 2770, 2766, 2782, 2754, 2767, 2771, 2775, 2774, 2773. Interest on the above warrants will not be allowed after the date of this notice.

10m7 G. W. WEBB, Treasurer.

NOTICE.

THE STEAM LAUNCH "MIKADO" HAS BEEN refitted and enlarged, and can be chartered for daylight or moonlight excursions. For terms apply to
18m-tf BROWN & McCABE, 25 B st.

FLY SCREENS THE ONLY PERFECT best and cheapest. GORDON, carpenter, 188 Third st., near Taylor. 10m1m

THE OUTLAWS OF TUNSTALL FOREST.

A Stirring Serial of Romantic Adventure,

BY ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON,

Author of "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," "Treasure Island," "Kidnapped," Etc.

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CHAPTER I.—CONTINUED.

Dick, thus left alone, after a wondering thought upon the inconsistencies of his companion's character, hastily produced, reviewed, and buried his papers. One only he reserved to carry along with him, since it in no wise compromised his friends, and yet might serve him, in a pinch, against Sir Daniel. That was the knight's own letter to Lord Wensleydale, sent by Throgmorton, on the morrow of the defeat at Risingham, and found next day by Dick upon the body of the messenger.

Then, treading down the embers of the fire, Dick left the den, and rejoined the old outlaw, who stood awaiting him under the leafless oaks, and was already beginning to be powdered by the falling snow. Each looked upon the other, and each laughed, so thorough and so droll was the disguise.

"Yet I would it were but summer and a clear day," grumbled the outlaw, "that I might see myself in the mirror of a pool. There be many of Sir Daniel's men that know me; and if we fell to be recognized, there might be two words for you, brother, but as for me, in a paternoster while, I should be kicking in a rope's-end."

Thus they set forth together along the road to Shoreby, which in this part of its course kept near along the margin of the forest; coming forth, from time to time, in the open country, and passing beside poor folks' houses and small farms.

Presently at sight of one of these Lawless pulled up.

"Brother Martin," he said, in a voice capitally disguised, and suited to his monkish robe, "let us enter and seek alms from these poor sinners. *Pax vobiscum!* Ay," he added, in his own voice, "'tis as I feared; I have somewhat lost the whine of it; and by your leave, good Master Shelton, ye must suffer me to practise in these country places before that I risk my fat neck by entering Sir Daniel's. But look ye a little, what an excellent thing it is to be a Jack-of-all-trades! An I had not been a shipman, ye had infallibly gone down in the Good Hope; an I had not been a thief, I could not have painted me your face; and but that I had been a Grey Friar, and sung loud in the choir, and ate hearty at the board, I could not have carried this disguise, but the very dogs would have spied us out and barked at us for shams."

He was by this time close to the window of the farm, and he rose on his tip-toes and peeped in.

"Nay," he cried, "better and better. We shall here try our false faces with a vengeance, and have a merry jest on Brother Capper to boot."

And so saying, he opened the door and led the way into the house.

Three of their own company sat at the table, greedily eating. Their daggers, stuck beside them in the board, and the black and menacing looks which they continued to shower upon the people of the house, proved that they owed their entertainment rather to force than favor. On the two monks, who now, with a sort of humble dignity, entered the kitchen of the farm, they seemed to turn with a particular resentment; and one, it was John Capper in person, who seemed to play the leading part, instantly and rudely ordered them away.

"We want no beggars here!" he cried.

But another—although he was as far from recognizing Dick and Lawless—inclined to more moderate counsels.

"Not so," he cried. "We be strong men, and take; these be weak, and crave; but in the latter end these shall be uppermost and we below. Mind him not, my father; but come, drink of my cup, and give me a benediction."

"Y' are men of a light mind, carnal, and accursed," said the monk. "Now, may the saints forbid that ever I should drink with such companions! But here, for the pity I bear to sinners, here I do leave you a blessed relic, the which, for your soul's interests, I bid you kiss and cherish."

So far Lawless thundered upon them like a preaching friar: but with these words he drew from under his robe a black arrow, tossed it on the board in front of the three startled outlaws, turned in the same instant, and, taking Dick along with him, was out of the room and out of sight among the falling snow before they had time to utter a word or move a finger.

"So," he said, "we have proved our false faces, Master Shelton. I will now adventure my poor carcass where ye please."

"Good!" returned Richard. "It irks me to be doing. Set we out for Shoreby!"

CHAPTER II.

"IN MINE ENEMIES' HOUSE."

Sir Daniel's residence in Shoreby was a tall, commodious plastered mansion, framed in carven oak and covered by a low-pitched roof of thatch. To the back there stretched a garden, full of fruit trees, alleys and thick arbors, and overlooked from the far end by the tower of the abbey church.

The house might contain, upon a pinch, the retinue of a greater person than Sir Daniel; but even now it was filled with hubbub. The court rang with arms and horseshoe-iron; the kitchen roared with cookery like a bees' hive, minstrels, and the players of instruments and the cries of tumblers sounded from the hall. Sir Daniel, in his profusion, in the gaiety and gallantry of his establishment, rivaled with Lord Shoreby and eclipsed Lord Risingham.

All guests were made welcome. Minstrels, tumblers, players of chess, the sellers of relics, medicines, perfumes and enchantments, and along with these every sort of priest, friar or pilgrim were made welcome to the lower table, and slept together in the ample lofts, or on the bare boards of the long dining hall.

On the afternoon following the wreck of the Good Hope, the buttery, the kitchens, the stables, the covered cart shed that surrounded two sides of the court, were all crowded by idle people, partly belonging to Sir Daniel's establishment, and attired in his livery of murrey and blue, partly nondescript strangers attracted to the town by greed, and received by the knight through policy, and because it was the fashion of the day.

The snow, which still fell without interruption, the extreme chill of the air, and the approach of night, combined to keep them under shelter. Wine, ale and money were all plentiful; many sprawled gambling in the straw of the barn, many were still drunken from the noontide meal. To the eye of a modern it would have looked like the sack of a city; to the eye of a contemporary it was like any other rich and noble household at a festive season.

Two monks—a young and an old—had arrived late, and were now warming themselves at a bonfire in the corner of the shed. A mixed crowd surrounded them—jugglers, mountebanks and soldiers; and with these the elder of the two had soon engaged so brisk a conversation, and exchanged so many loud guffaws and country witticisms, that the group momentarily increased in number.

The younger companion, in whom the reader has already recognized Dick Shelton, sat from the first somewhat backward, and gradually drew himself away. He listened, indeed, closely, but he opened not his mouth; and by the grave expression of his countenance, he made but little account of his companion's pleasantries.

At last his eye, which traveled continually to and fro, and kept a guard upon all the entrances of the house, lit upon a little procession entering by the main gate and crossing the court in an oblique direction. Two ladies, muffled in thick furs, led the way, and were followed by a pair of waiting-women and four stout men-at-arms. The next moment they had disappeared within the house; and Dick, slipping through the crowd of loiterers in the shed, was already giving hot pursuit.

"The taller of these twain was Lady Brackley," he thought; "and where Lady Brackley is, Joan will not be far."

At the door of the house the four men-at-arms had ceased to follow, and the ladies were now mounting the stairway of polished oak, under no better escort than that of the two waiting-women. Dick followed close behind. It was already the dusk of the day, and in the house the darkness of the night had almost come. On the stair landings, torches flared in iron holders; down the long, tapestried corridors, a lamp burned by every door. And where the door stood open Dick could look in upon arras-covered walls and rush-bescuttered floors, all glowing in the light of the wood fires.

Two floors were passed, and at every landing the younger and shorter of the two ladies had looked back keenly at the monk. He, keeping his eyes lowered, and affecting the demure manners that suited his disguise, had but seen her once, and was unaware that he had attracted her attention. And now, on the third floor, the party separated, the younger lady continuing to ascend alone, the other, followed by the waiting maids, descending the corridor to the right.

Dick mounted with a swift foot, and holding to the corner, thrust forth his head and followed the three women with his eyes. Without turning or looking behind them, they continued to descend the corridor.

"It is right well," thought Dick. "Let me but know my Lady Brackley's chamber, and it will go hard an I find not Dame Hatch upon an errand."

And just then a hand was laid upon his shoulder, and, with a bound and a choked cry, he turned to grapple his assailant.

He was somewhat abashed to find, in the person whom he had so roughly seized, the short young lady in the furs. She, on her part, was shocked and terrified beyond expression, and hung trembling in his grasp.

"Madam," said Dick, releasing her, "I cry you a thousand pardons; but I have no eyes behind, and, by the mass, I could not tell ye were a maid."

The girl continued to look at him, but, by this time, terror began to be succeeded by surprise, and surprise by suspicion. Dick, who could read these changes on her face, became alarmed for his own safety in that hostile house.

"Fair maid," he said, affecting easiness, "suffer me to kiss your hand, in token ye forgive my roughness, and I will even go."

"Y' are a strange monk, young sir," returned the young lady, looking him both boldly and shrewdly in the face; "and now that my first astonishment hath somewhat passed away, I can spy the layman in each word you utter. What do ye here? Why are ye thus sacreligiously tricked out? Come ye in peace or war? And why spy ye after Lady Brackley like a thief?"

"Madam," quoth Dick, "of one thing I pray you to be very sure: I am no thief. And even if I come here in war, as in some degree I do, I make no war upon fair maids, and I hereby entreat them to copy me so far, and to leave me be. For, indeed, fair mistress, cry out—if such be your pleasure—cry but once, and say what ye have seen, and the poor gentleman before you is merely a dead man. I cannot think ye would be cruel," added Dick, and taking the girl's hand gently in both of his, he looked at her with courteous admiration.

"Are ye, then, a spy—a Yorkist?" asked the maid.

"Madam," he replied, "I am indeed a Yorkist, and, in some sort, a spy. But that which bringeth me into this house, the same which will win for me the pity and interest of your kind heart, is neither of York nor Lancaster. I will wholly put my life in your discretion. I am a lover, and my name—"

But here the young lady clapped her hand suddenly upon Dick's mouth, looked hastily up and down and east and west, and, seeing the coast clear, began to draw the young man, with great strength and vehemence, up stairs.

"Hush!" she said, "and come. "Shall talk hereafter."

Somewhat bewildered, Dick suffered himself to be pulled upstairs, bustled along a corridor, and thrust suddenly into a chamber, lit, like so many of the others, by a blazing log upon the hearth.

"Now," said the young lady, forcing him down upon a stool, "sit ye there and attend my sovereign good pleasure. I have life and death over you, and I will not scruple to abuse my power. Look to yourself; y' 'ave cruelly mauled my arm. He knew not I was a maid, quoth he! Had he known I was a maid, he had ta'en his belt to me, forsooth!"

And with these words, she whipped out of the room and left Dick gaping with wonder, and not very sure if he were dreaming or awake.

"Ta'en my belt to her!" he repeated. "Ta'en my belt to her!" And the recollection of that evening in the forest flowed back upon his mind, and he once more saw Matcham's wincing body and beseeching eyes.

And then he was recalled to the dangers of the present. In the next room he heard a stir, as of a person moving; then followed a sigh, which sounded strangely near; and then the rustle of skirts and tap of feet once more began. As he stood hearkening, he saw the arras wave along the wall; there was the sound of a door being opened, the hangings divided, and, lamp in hand, Joanna Sedley entered the apartment.

She was attired in costly stuffs of deep and warm colors such as befit the winter and the snow. Upon her head her hair had been gathered together and became her as a crown. And she, who had seemed so little and so awkward in the attire of Matcham, was now tall like a young willow, and swam across the floor as though she scorned the drudgery of walking.

Without a start, without a tremor, she raised her lamp and looked at the young monk.

"What make ye here, good brother?" she inquired. "Ye are doubtless ill-directed. Whom do ye require?" And she set her lamp upon the bracket.

"Joanna," said Dick; and then his voice failed him. "Joanna," he began again, "ye said ye loved me; and the more fool I, but I believed it!"

"Dick!" she cried. "Dick!"

And then, to the wonder of the lad, this beautiful and tall young lady made but one step of it and threw her arms about his neck and gave him a hundred kisses all in one.

"Oh, the fool fellow!" she cried. "Oh, dear Dick! Oh, if ye could see yourself! Alack!" she added, pausing, "I have spoilt you, Dick! I have knocked some of the paint off. But that can be mended. What cannot be mended, Dick—or I much fear it cannot!—is my marriage with Lord Shoreby."

"Is it decided, then?" asked the lad.

"To-morrow, before noon, Dick, in the abbey church," she answered, "John Matcham and Joanna Sedley both shall come to a right miserable end. There is no help in tears, or I could weep mine eyes out. I have not spared myself to pray, but Heaven frowns on my petition. And, dear Dick—good Dick—but that ye can get me forth of this house before the morning, we must even kiss and say good-bye."

"Nay," said Dick, "not I; I will never say that word. 'Tis like despair; but while there's life, Joanna, there is hope. Yet will I hope. Ay, by the mass, and triumph! Look ye, now, when ye were but a name to me did I not follow—did I not rouse good men—did I not stake my life upon the quarrel? And now that I have seen you for what ye are—the finest maid and stateliest of England—think ye I would turn?—if the deep sea were there I would straight through it; if the way were full of lions, I would scatter them like mice."

"Ay," she said dryly, "ye make a great ado about a sky-blue robe."

"Nay, Joan," protested Dick, "'tis not alone the robe. But, lass, ye were disguised. Here am I disguised; and, to the proof, do I not cut a figure of fun—a right fools figure?"

"Ay, Dick, an' that ye do!" she answered, smiling.

"Well, then!" he returned, triumphant. "So was it with you, poor Matcham, in the forest. In sooth, ye were a wench to laugh at. But now!"

So they ran on, holding each other by both hands, ex hanging smiles and lovely looks, and melting minutes into seconds; and so they might have continued all night long. But presently there was a noise behind them, and they were aware of the short young lady, with her finger on her lips.

"Saints!" she cried, "but what a noise ye keep! Can ye not speak in compass? And now, Joanna, my fair maid of the woods, what will ye give your gossip for bringing you your sweetheart?"

Joanna ran to her, by way of answer, and embraced her fierily.

"And you, sir," added the young lady, "what do ye give me?"

"Madam," said Dick, "I would fain offer to pay you in the same money."

"Come then," said the lady, "it is permitted you."

But Dick, blushing like a peony only kissed her hand.

"What ails ye at my face, fair sir?" she inquired, curtseying to the very ground; and then, when Dick had at length and most tepidly embraced her, "Joanna," she added, "your sweetheart is very backward under your eyes; but I warrant you, when first we met he was more ready. I am all black and blue, wench; trust me never, if I be not black and blue! And now," she continued, "have ye said your sayings? for I must speedily dismiss the paladin."

But at this they both cried out that they had said nothing, that the night was still very young, and that they would not be separated so early.

"And supper?" asked the young lady. "Must we not go down to supper?"

"Nay, to be sure!" cried Joan. "I had forgotten."

"Hide me, then," said Dick, "put me behind the arras, shut me in a chest, or what ye will, so that I may be here on your return. Indeed, fair lady," he added, "bear this in mind, that we are sore bested and may never look upon each other's face from this night forward till we die."

At this the young lady melted; and when, a little after, the bell summoned Sir Daniel's household to the board, Dick was planted very stiffly against the wall, at a place where a division in the tapestry permitted him to breathe the more freely and even to see into the room.

He had not been long in this position, when he was somewhat strangely disturbed. The silence, in that upper story of the house, was only broken by the flickering of the flames and the hissing of a green log in the chimney; but presently, to Dick's strained hearing, there came the sound of some one walking with extreme precaution; and soon after the door opened, and a little black-faced, dwarfish fellow, in Lord Shoreby's colors, pushed first his head, and then his crooked body, into the chamber. His mouth was open, as though to hear the better; and his eyes, which were very bright, flitted restlessly and swiftly to and fro. He went round and round the room, striking here and there upon the hangings; but Dick, by a miracle, escaped his notice. Then he looked below the furniture, and examined the lamp; and, at last, with an air of cruel disappointment, was preparing to go away as silently as he had come, when he dropped upon his knees, picked up something from among the rushes on the floor, examined it, and, with every signal of delight, concealed it in the wallet at his belt.

Dick's heart sank, for the object in question was a tassel from his own girdle; and it was plain to him that this dwarfish spy, who took a malign delight in his employment, would lose no time in bearing it to his master, the baron. He was half tempted to throw aside the arras, fall upon the scoundrel, and, at the risk of his life, remove the tell-tale token. And while he was still hesitating, a new cause of concern was added. A voice, hoarse and broken by drink, began to be audible from the stair; and presently after, uneven, wandering and heavy footsteps sounded without along the passage.

"What make ye here, my merry men, among the greenwood shaws?" sang the voice. "What make ye here? Hey! sots, what make ye here?" it added, with a rattle of drunken laughter; and then, once more breaking into song:

If ye should drink the clary wine,
Fat Friar John, ye friend o' mine—
If I should eat, and ye should drink,
Who shall sing the mass, d'ye think?"

Lawless, alas! rolling drunk, was wandering the house, seeking for a corner wherein to slumber off the effect of his potations. Dick inwardly raged. The spy, at first terrified, had grown reassured as he found he had to deal with an intoxicated man, and now, with a movement of cat-like rapidity, slipped from the chamber and was gone from Richard's eyes.

What was to be done? If he lost touch of Lawless for the night, he was left impotent, whether to plan or carry forth Joanna's rescue. If, on the other hand, he dared to address the drunken outlaw, the spy might still be lingering within sight, and the most fatal consequences ensue.

It was, nevertheless, upon this last hazard that Dick decided. Slipping from behind the tapestry, he stood ready in the doorway of the chamber, with a warning hand upraised. Lawless, flushed crimson, with his eyes injected, vacillating on his feet, drew still unsteadily nearer. At last he hazily caught sight of his commander, and, in despite of Dick's imperious signals, hailed him instantly and loudly by his name.

Dick leaped upon and shook the drunkard furiously. "Beast!" he hissed—"beast and no man! It is worse than treachery to be so witless. We may all be shent for thy sotting."

But Lawless only laughed and staggered, and tried to clap young Shelton on the back.

And just then Dick's quick ear caught a rapid brushing in the arras. He leaped towards the sound, and the next moment a piece of the wall-hanging had been torn down, and Dick and the spy were sprawling together in its folds. Over and over they rolled, grappling for each other's throat, and still baffled by the arras, and still silent in their deadly fury. But Dick was by much the stronger, and soon the spy lay prostrate under his knee, and, with a single stroke of the long poniard, ceased to breathe.

CHAPTER III.

THE DEAD SPY.

Throughout this furious and rapid passage Lawless had looked on helplessly, and even when all was over, and Dick, already re-arisen to his feet, was listening with the most passionate attention to the distant bustle in the lower stories of the house, the old outlaw was still wavering on his legs like a shrub in a breeze of wind, and still stupidly staring on the face of the dead man.

"It is well," said Dick, at length; "they have not heard us, praise the saints! But, now, what shall I do with this poor spy? At least, I will take my tassel from his wallet."

So saying, Dick opened the wallet; within he found a few pieces of money, the tassel, and a letter addressed to Lord Wensleydale, and sealed with my Lord Shoreby's seal. The name awoke Dick's recollection; and he instantly broke the wax and read the contents of the letter. It was short, but, to Dick's delight, it gave evident proof that Lord Shoreby was treacherously corresponding with the House of York.

The young fellow usually carried his ink-horn and implements about him, and so now, bending a knee beside the body of the dead spy, he was able to write these words upon a rag of paper:

> My Lord of Shoreby, ye that writt the letter, wot ye why your man is ded? But let me rede you, marry not.
> JON AMEND-ALL.

He laid this paper on the breast of the corpse; and then Lawless, who had been looking on upon these last maneuvers with some flickering returns of intelligence, suddenly drew a black arrow from below his robe, and therewith pinned the paper in its place. The sight of this disrespect, or, as it almost seemed, cruelty to the dead, drew a cry of horror from young Shelton; but the old outlaw only laughed.

"Nay, I will have the credit for mine order," he hiccupped. "My jolly boys must have the credit on't—the credit, brother;" and then, shutting his eyes tight and opening his mouth like a precentor, he began to thunder, in a formidable voice:

"If ye should drink the clary wine"——

"Peace, sot!" cried Dick, and thrust him hard against the wall. "In two words—if so be that such a man can understand me who hath more wine than wit in him—in two words, and, a-Mary's name, begone out of this house, where, if ye continue to abide, ye will not only hang yourself, but me also! Faith, then, up foot! be yare, or, by the mass, I may forget that I am in some sort your captain and in some your debtor! Go!"

The sham monk was now, in some degree, recovering the use of his intelligence; and the ring in Dick's voice, and the glitter in his eye, stamped home the meaning of his words.

"By the mass," cried Lawless, "an I be not wanted, I can go;" and he turned tipsily along the corridor and proceeded to flounder down stairs, lurching against the wall.

So soon as he was out of sight, Dick returned to his hiding place, resolutely fixed to see the matter out. Wisdom, indeed, moved him to be gone; but love and curiosity were stronger.

Time passed slowly for the young man, bolt upright behind the arras. The fire in the room began to die down and the lamp to burn low and to smoke. And still there was no word of the return of anyone to these upper quarters of the house; still the faint hum and clatter of the supper party sounded from far below; and still, under the thick fall of the snow, Shoreby town lay silent upon every side.

At length, however, feet and voices began to draw near; and presently after several of Sir Daniel's guests arrived upon the landing, and, turning down the corridor, beheld the torn arras and the body of the spy.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Purchase your tickets and reserve your sleeping car accommodation at No. 2 Washington street, office Northern Pacific Railroad.

THE JOLLY PEDAGOGUE.

I am a jolly pedagogue, I boss the public schools,
I wallop all the boys and girls who violate my rules;
For six and thirty years I've taught them how to read and spell,
And every one's a man of mark on whom my hickory fell.

I teach all branches of research, but grammar is my forte;
I hate a sentence if it's long, I love it if 'tis short.
Construction is my specialty in all the forms of speech,
Communicated by the brain and also by the breech.

Oh, how I love to take a boy upon my scholastic knee
And spank him until he feels at last that I his boss will be!
Oh, how I love to take a girl that hasn't any sense
And strap her down upon the stool of public penitence!

Whene'er in my experience I've seen a bended pin,
And heard the awful yell that came when its point had entered in,
I used my hickory slowly and larruped long and well,
Just to give a foretaste of that place denominated ——.

Well, as I was saying, after all, the secret of success,
In dealing at a public school with general cussedness,
Is constantly to flourish round your hickory in the air,
And lick 'em here, and lick 'em there, and lick 'em everywhere.

I tell you whacking is the thing to subjugate the mind,
There's no humanity unless you feel it from behind;
Men talk of conscience as the cure for every form of sin,
But conscience very seldom lies much deeper than the skin.

THE DOCTOR AT MAUD'S.

A STORY OF THE KENTUCKY MOUNTAINS.

By Eva McGlasson, Author of "A Humble Story," Etc.

A day of drizzling rain had ended in an early evening whose rushing wind and utter darkness made it appear as if very late at night.

The black sky, ribbed with bent, livid streaks, crouched over the earth so closely it almost seemed that the blasts shrieking through the stark trees were her piteous cries for relief.

At times there was quiet; then, far off rose a hollow sound, faint but growing till it swelled into a roar that swept through the one-streeted village with a rush as of mighty waters.

As it tore along in one of these crescent gales, among the small houses around which it flung a terrific arm, was one whose front door had been holding slightly ajar; when the gust came on this door was slammed sharply from within, and a woman who had been peering into the riotous night turned back to the open fire place with a shiver of satisfaction.

She stood backward to the mass of light, her hands clasped over her head in a way to reveal the youthful lines of her form; she was amply moulded, with the serene, impassible beauty the old Greeks embodied in their marbles; a type not likely to be the quarry of complex emotions, but full of human interest, simple and natural. Against the shadowy wall beyond, her face gave its profile in softly drooping lines; the small knot of her light hair that drew the straight locks flatly from her temples, had a fictitious golden shimmer from the varying flames.

As she circled about to bring herself in more cordial speaking range of an elderly woman knitting in a rocking chair on the hearth, there was a slowness in her movement hinting at strength, and matching, when she spoke, the drawling, but powerful tones of her voice.

"Ye 'lowed thet red mornin' we hed yestiddy ud bring rain, didn't ye, maw?" she asked.

Mrs. Rankin bent her head sideways in a motion implying the unimpeachable veracity of her weather prophecies.

"Humph! I reckon I've lived in K'ntucky long 'nough ter know what a red mornin' means—light the lamp agin yer paw comes—M'lissy—an' anyways I knowed 'twaz time fer the moon ter change an'—whut do yer wanter waste them matches fer thet-a-way when thar's lighters a'ready rolled in the chany mug, ye triflin' gurl, ye?"

Melissa laughed a little. It was not the low ripple sound refinement gives to mirth, but her whole face shared in it, the gray eyes narrowing to a bright thread between thick lashes that caught the infectious gaiety and fluttered in harmony with it.

"It's done lit now," she smiled, walking across the room, in her hand the lighted match, a tiny banner stave whose red pennant trailed into smoke as if it waved above some mimic battle field.

The unshaded lamp stood on a kitchen table upon which it cast a halo that showed forth the geometrical design of the yellow oil-cloth cover. Similar yellowish tones hovered on the lighter parts of the bare floor, whose boards, seemingly arranged to suit the exigencies of their various shapes and sizes, were worn into troughs, out of which here and there a dark knot raised its defiant knuckle. A sewing machine of ponderous old time make stood impressively before the single front window, a blue jean garment in its steel jaws; on it were a pair of massive shears, and some iron-bound spectacles.

The extreme end of the room had distinctly undomestic characteristics. There were shelves full of bottles, and a long narrow table holding a pair of scales and a mortar and pestle. Swung from a corner of this counter by a thong of leather were some opossum and raccoon skins, a collection of silvery pelts, from their number hinting at a local means of requital for medical services; this corner was clearly a doctor's office set down in the living room. "Huh-h-h! thet wind do sound cold," shuddered Mrs. Rankin, hitching her chair nearer the fire by throwing her weight from one side to the other with a forward lunge. "I wish yer paw'd be gettin' in, M'lissy; he hevn't looked well o' late; whar at did he go, anyhow?"

"Old lady Hines wuz took curyus this evenin' an' 'bout four erclock Jake kem fer paw ter go out thar," answered Melissa, dreamily regarding her finger nails. "He never waited fer paw ter hitch—jes' piled him inter the light wagon he hed druv in, an' put out like a white-head."

Mrs. Rankin groaned. "Six mile thet is; I jedge the old lady mus' be po'rful low, but I 'spise on the face of the yearth ter hev yer paw tend them fur country calls; it makes me right sick ter think o' him traipsin' mud roads o' nights like this'n. Yer paw hes knowed whut it wuz ter be right smart younger'n he is now, M'lissy."

There was a little pause, during which Mrs. Rankin warmed her feet in their heavy shoes, whose front lacing showed lavish widths of purple stocking behind a coy durance of shoestring.

Melissa looked at her furtively. She was of reddish-brown complexion, a color deepened in her eyes and repeated in a faded tone in the thin hair descending over her ears; she was shrewd looking and comely, though her mouth always held slightly open, disclosing four sharply notched teeth.

"A course," began the girl with wary hesitation, "'taint like he *hed* ter go;—I mean 'taint like thar wuzn' no'n else ter go ef he couldn't."

Mrs. Rankin turned slowly toward her daughter.

"Be you'n's hinting at Buckner Graves?" she asked with solemn emphasis.

"Laws, maw!" murmured Melissa in feeble denial.

"I take it thet-a-way, M'lissy Mary Rankin, an' I gin ye one piece o' advice, 'n' ye can take it er leave it; don't ye ever pass no sech remark nigh yer father. Ye'v hed it mighty soft, becuz o' them three moun's in ole Dick crick burrowin' groun' whar yer sister 'n' brothers are mou'jerin'; but I tell ye, Miss Slick, though yer the onies' one we hev, don't ye call no Graveses name afore yer paw."

"I do' know whut paw hes agin Buckner Graves," ventured Melissa, "an' anyways I hev no call ter take up fer a man I aint so awful well erquainted with nohow." She tossed her head proudly.

"Thet's all right," returned her mother in tones implying further knowledge of the subject, not to be revealed. "'Tain't 'cuz thet young man is a doctor, 'n hez settled nigh ter Maud's Station thet yer paw hes no use fer him; yer paw is no sech picayune critter ez thet, M'lissy. His hard feelin's goes a mighty sight fur'er back 'n the las' two years; it's more like twenty year, I tell ye."

Melissa had taken up some knitting, and the silver glimmer of the slim needles made a flickering twilight on her hands; her gown of faded brown gingham had certain aesthetic suggestions in its short, full waist made in a fashion known at Maud's as "Gerry bawldy." The straight skirt hung close around her in slender folds, whose circus-like shadows held no dark tones, but were misted in a soft grayness like those of marble drapery done in low relief. She touched her nether lips with the glinting point of a needle.

"Ye mean thet paw's set agin Buckner Graves on ercount of ole Hir'm Graves, his gran' pap; ev'ry one knows him 'n' paw wuz everlastin' a-pickin' at each other, but seein' the ole man hes been dead ever since I knowed anything, I shud reckon paw'd wanter quit visitin' the sins o' the fathers upon the children like he wuz Gawd-a-mighty hisse'f."

"Ye don't conceit whut yer father hed ter put up with from ole Graves, ye unatchel critter ye," said her mother sternly. "He wuz one o' the meanes' men on the face o' yearth fer all he owned ez fine a track o' blue grass ez ever a crow flew over; no love er money cud hire him ter have a doctor come nigh him though he wuz a sickly critter 'n' alwuz a gruntin'. He grannied hisse'f up with them medicines thet come a'ready mixed with d'rections pasted onter 'em, an' he'd gin' away ter any pussion thet ud come 'n' ast fer 'em jes' ter spite yer paw an' do him out o' trade. I never rightly knowed whut wuz at the rale bottom o' thar misfeelin'—yer paw alwuz mighty close on the subjeck—but the likely shoats we lost through thet ole varmint's curin' folks free fer naught wuz 'nough fer me!—when he died I jes' says, well—is thet a wagon comin' M'lissy? I jes' says right out—its a stoppin' ain't it, M'lissy? Open the door so paw can see ter light."

When the doctor came in all that could be seen of the actual man was a strip of face between the nearing edges of a knit scarf and a shaggy cap; from this shone a pair of very prominent pale blue eyes. "Fixin' ter freeze," he said, deeply, as Melissa peeled off his heavy coat, revealing a man of short but heavy frame. His gray hair grew in a beautiful curve on a massive neck, that seen from a square rear view, seemed a continuation of the head itself, fully as wide and quite as hard looking.

"I reckon I'm ageing, Sary; I begin to feel the cold lately—huh! no, don't set nothin' out fer me, da'ter; I've et." As he spoke he sat down in a forward, slouching attitude, and to his wife's query regarding the patient just left, presently replied in one word: "Dyin'," said he.

"Name o' sense!" exclaimed his wife, "'n' yet her folks was lookin' fer't. I reckon! She's been a failin' ever sence she hed that stroke."

"She had no reason ter hev a stroke at her age," said the doctor, thoughtfully. "Look at me—I'm not so much behind her in years, an' I'm ez robus' 'n' young feelin' ez when I wuz twenty. He struck his chest proudly. "Nare ache er pain'll get thar work in on me fer some good time yit, I warrant ye."

One morning hard upon this assertion it befell that the doctor finding himself unable to get out of bed, was much surprised. This feeling, by easy and natural stages, changed to one of apprehension as days passing on left him worse and worse. In his own medicines he had little faith, realizing well that he comprehended only vaguely the nature of his disorder. Melissa's trembling mention of Dr. Graves discharged from the storm cloud of her father's wrath a lightning burst of fierce interdiction. It was at her peril if she dared to "fitch ary one o' thet gol durned ferrit tribe" nigh the doctor.

For two weeks he had been bed-fast, when one afternoon as it grew toward twilight it happened that the doctor fell into a strangely serious mood, his mind in some sort hypnotized as he gazed long and fixedly at the bright flaming of the fire, for the bed had been drawn into the living room from the jutting closet that served its usual place. Presently, by some occult means, none the less distinct of effect because mysterious of working, he seemed to know that his life was slipping out of its rugged hold. The impression came to him unattended by excitement of feeling; it seemed fearless and natural.

His wife was moving about in the bustle of nervous unrest into which some women are thrown by the sickness of others; the doctor's eyes fell on her with new interests. "I'm a gointer die, I reckon," he mused, with the calmness of one to whom death's face has long been familiar, "an' I hev ter tell her; passels o' times I hev put it off, but I won't get the chance ter put it off no more." He called her softly. Under the strange power of sickness to waken dormant affection and induce visible signs of it in natures long undemonstrative, he felt like adding a fond epithet to her name.

She came to him, wiping her hands on her dark apron, commonplace, stolid and elderly, but seeming to him very like the young woman he had married, different from other Kentucky girls he knew, browner, more alert.

"Sary, I ain't a wantin' ter skeer ye—but ev'ry one hes ter die some time—hey, Sary?"

"Why, *paw!*—why—"

"Thar now, thar-r-r now, I'm only passin' the remark thet folks all hev to go sooner er later, an' its jes' ez well ter hev a cl'ar mind in case ye wuz ter git a call when ye wuzn' lookin' fer 't—hum?"

"A course," admitted his wife apprehensively, "but your mind's open 'n' above board, paw, ef ever any one's wuz; I don't reckon thar's a many more fitten ter go then you-n's—when yer time comes."

"Well, I do'—know; I ain't whut ye've thought me, Sary."

"Huh?"

"No; I've hed ye fer risin' thutty year, but —oh-ah! I knowed it'd be hard fer tell, but —" He turned as if to hide his face; at the left side of his neck there was a piteous fluttering as of some caged thing warring at its bars.

Mrs. Rankin gasped with fright and the doctor took her hands firmly in his own.

"I'm kam now, Sary; set down hyere whiles I tell ye somethin—erbout myse'f. Ye mind thet I clarked in a store at Maysville fer a spell, afore I knowed ye? Yes; well 'twuz thar I firs' lenned a limber ear ter the devil thet is a prongin' me right now. 'Twuz a store whar hey kep' bams 'n' balsams 'n' settlers powders 'n' linymens 'n' all the list o' them paten' medicines ye hev heerd me cuss tell the air wor blue ez Ballyhors. I got ter knowin' whut all they wor good fer, 'n' like ez not, when a pusson wuzn' feelin' up ter the notch, he'd come ter me an' spin off his yailmen's an' get me ter jedge whut his system wuz a hawnin' fer.

"D'reckly I got ter thinkin' I knowed it all. Thinksez I ter myse'f, 'ye stavin' fool, whut are ye triflin yer time away hyere fer? Carnt ye sense it thet the l'mighty hev gin ye more head 'n' He hev yer fellers? Pick up 'n' get out er hyere; there are slews o' places whar they hev no doctors. Whut you wanter do is ter put out 'n' find sech a place 'n' streng up yer sign 'n' set up fer a physician. Whose goin' ter hustle eroun' ter diskiver whar at ye wuz churned out?

Them wuz my studyin's, Sary, an' on the stren'th of 'em I took ter hangin' roun' ole Doctor Blanmire an' a peskerin' the livin' days lights outen him a-astin' him whut-all he done fer this, thet 'n' the other, till one day he churned his eyes onter me right quick—he wuz a lettle low man thet 'peared all head till ye see his eyes 'n' now he 'peared all eyes—'n' s'he 'whut ye drivin' at, young man?—spit it out—spit it out; life's too durn ter thunder short ter beat eroun' this-a way.'

He wuz a po'rful hand ter swar, mighty nigh ev'y word he loosed wor a youth; he'd cuss a patient till they wuz skeered inter fits, thet man would, but he wuz the fines' doctor in the state—an' when he fixed them greeny pop-eyes o' his'n onter ye, ye couldn't keep nothin' from him ter hev saved yerse'f from petch-forks 'n' demnation. He hed my scheme outn me 'fore I knowed whar I wuz at; took it mighty curyus too;—never passed a word agin it; on'y larfed a lettle ter hisse'f 'n' s'he, 'Go on—go' ye shell hev my backin', young feller.' He 'lowed thet jedgin' from the number o' young fallerhead medicals thet wuz bein' churned loose onter the community, folks ud hev ter charnce it fer thar lives any ways, an' I might ez well be gittin' my hand in ez the rest. He said thet human nature wuz the stuff ter practice on, 'n' thet the proper study o' mankind wuz man; dead corpses ud do at a pinch, but he said he'd take a live man ev'y time.

Well-awe-well! arter he promised ter stake me like, I went in soul 'n' body. Maud's wuz the place I struck arter prospectin' some; I liked the town well, an'—you lived clost by. I got erlong from f'ar ter middlin'; calermel an' quinine wor my stand-bys—yer alwuz wuz safe ter plug any leak in a K'ntuckyan's health with quinine—folks 'peared ter set considerbul by me—all cep' old Hi Graves; ah-h-h, he wuz a slick ole rat! he suspicionated thet thar wuz a screw loose in me somewhars, but he never could place it. I wuz his match; he never got erhead o' me, but he gin me heaps o' trouble; he knowed Doctor Blanmire, an' though I wuz right sure the ole doctor wouldn't never agin me away when he wuz right-headed, I alwuz hed a feelin' thet he might a let somethin' slip when he wuz in liquor—he wuz a hard drinker, 'n' I've seen him loaded to the guyards many the time.

When cholery times kem—wuzn't that about '59, Sary? I nearly los' my mind them times! They died on me so fast I cud har'ly keep tub on 'em—twuz jes' a groan 'n' a flap 'n' thar lay a hulk o' nothin' afore ye, with starin' eyes a-glarin' up at ye with a look in 'em like I've often thought His'n ull hev when I stan' afore his jedgemen'.

The doctor's voice broke with dreary huskiness; his wife laid her hand on his glistening forehead. She was far from understanding his state of mind; since he was sick, doubtless a feverish discomfort of body had induced this confession; she crooned out some soothing words as to a fretting child. "Thar, thar; ye never ment ter hurt no'n, paw; thar's no'n night ter Maud's thet don't b'lieve the ole doctor hes forgot morr'n these new school electrics 'n' homyparfs 'll ever know. Mighty few doctors didn't lose chol'ry patients, I reckon; don't ye worry no more —'tain't wuth w'ile."

The doctor's head turned restlessly on the high pillow; on top of his head his hair shone like thin silver foil spread closely on a skull; when his lips parted, the inside of his mouth looked raw and red. The large flat fingers of one hand crimped the sheet's edge as if seeking to work off into some other substance their own unrest. "Ye don't 'pear ter sense whut I hev tole ye," with no irritation in his voice; "er mebby I hevn't tole ye thet them ther paten' medicines I hev ranted erbout an' 'lowed wor all drawed from the same kittle an' brewed by the devil fer the destruckshun o' the onwary an' the grabbin' o' the fool's pence, are whut I hev used myse'f—put 'em inter other bottles an' made out like they wuz my own contrapshun."

Mrs. Rankin was stirring some mixture in a tin cup; occasionally she tasted it from the end of a spoon; it was broth, and she was more intent upon it as a means of physical comfort than upon delving into her surprised and shaken mind for spiritual consolation. Though startled at her husband's last admission she had not yet been touched by any sense of personal injury. The wrong that had been worked seemed abstract and indefinite. Who had suffered? Not she, whose boast had been ever that "her man made her a good livin'," manifestly there was no reason why she should resent the methods he had used to her support. Being practically given, she dismissed all thoughts not relative to the present, and holding forth a spoonful of the liquor, on whose surface little oily circles were edging each other, besought the doctor to taste it.

He waved it off with a gesture that took half its despairing pathos from the bone of a fore-arm revealed by it.

"Sary, them three chillern down ter ole Duck-crik burrowin' groun'—ye mind them chillern, Sary?"

"Do[illegible] go ter studdyin' on 'em," shuddered his wife, thinking that those about to die are wont to recall their dead.

"I ain't a goin' ter mention 'em seprully—only Livy—she wuz the firs'. Sary, d'ye mind how long she looked for three year, when she wuz laid out? M'lissy favors her some, heh, Sary?"

"Well, I don' know, paw," replied his wife, unable to keep herself from proud motherly recollections; "Livy hed a dimple, but now agin M'lissy wuz fa'rer complected fer all she wuz such a spindlin' bald headed baby ez uster make ye ashamed ter show her."

When the doctor spoke again his voice was lower. "Hev't it struck ye sence I hev been a talkin' thet them three children might a been livin' yit ef I hed raly knowed how to doctor 'em, 'n' hedn't sorter 'sperimented with 'em a tryin' ter cure 'em when they got baby yallmen's thet dumb-founded me?"

It was growing dark; through the front window could be seen a streak of yellow binding the west; the earth lay below it swart and still as the face of an Eastern woman whose dusky brow is filleted with narrow gold.

A lighted match gleamed to the floor from Mrs. Rankin's inert grasp; it flared briefly and went out, but something like its fire glinted from the woman's eyes as she turned them on her husband's face. It was the visible working of a fierce instinct of motherhood suddenly aroused that whirled in her brain, misting outward things in dizzy red, and drawing into its vortex all wifely love and womanly pity. A moment went by before her rigid nostrils lost their tension as her stiff lips unbent.

"Ye kilt em, did ye?" she queried in a voice that, strangely, seemed her usual tone; "them chillern Gawd gin me—thet bed my blood in thar veens. I hev no words—fer ye—only when Him yer goin' ter asks ye whut bars ye from bidin' whar he is—show Him yer hands—He'll see the red stainin' 'em."

A tongue of fire shot gayly from a burning log, and at the same instant the tea-kettle whirled a merry stave from its iron throat. It was as if these inanimate things felt a sudden incongruous mirth at the nearness of human pain. Just now the door opened and Melissa came in; meeting her mother's gaze her own eyes caught the fear of it. "Is paw worse?" she breathed.

For answer Mrs. Rankin passed into the smaller room and shut the door behind her.

Darkness came down and waned again through the lessening hours of morning. Though close on 7 o'clock, the earth still hung in twilight, a dim sphere clouded in uncertain mists of its own vague, far-reaching tree tops. Chimneys of neighboring houses began to waken with long yawns of southwestward pluming smoke. Lights stirred in some windows with the unforceful red of flame under menace of a coming sun. The sky looming infinitely high, of the pale violet hue that seems the natural color of air, had no floating fleck to catch the eye and give reality. Presently, after the violet had changed to gray, the shorn winter trees shook off their obscurity and lifted shock, bristling morning heads against the clear pallor. Now at first could be seen that slight snow hung fluttering on the air, save for the powder on the ground, seeming never to fall.

Day was come, but her feet sandaled in gray had mounted the east unseen when Melissa lifted the latch of the bedroom door and went in to the lonely woman sitting silent and unheeding at the small window.

"Come on out, maw," said Melissa, beseechingly.

"I shell never put eyes on yer father's face agin," answered her mother.

Melissa knelt at her side. "Maw, he tole me about it; he never ment ter hurt them chillern, maw."

"He done it jes' the same, M'lissy."

"Awe no he *never*, maw!—look at me—didn't paw fahly keep life up in me when I wuz teethin' an' thet thin ye cud hyear my bones scrouch ef ye teched me?"

"We never looked for ye ter live, M'lissy, but I reckon the Lord didn't want ter take my las' hope erway so He lef' ye ter comfort me."

"He'a took me ef He'd a wanted me," said Melissa with fatalistic brevity, "comfert or no comfert. Paw done the best fer me he knowed how an' he done the same fer them babies thet went afore me; ye'r mighty onreasonin', maw, to get outdone this a-way becuz paw wuz never reg'lar'y trained ter be a doctor.

"Who trained the first doctor thet ever was?—who give him his papers? He hed a knack o' healin' suff'rin', I reckon, an' o' ministerin' ter them ez wor yailin', an' ef he ever hed any spechal larnin' it must a been Gawd-a-mighty ez teachen him."

"They might a been livin' yit," murmured the older woman.

"Not ef they wuz wanted up yander," said Melissa.

"Awe mammy, mammy!—ef so wuzit that I loved a man 'nough ter marry him, thar's nothin' on top o' this green yearth cud turn me agin him."

She bent her face downward. Her mother lifted it by the small smooth chin and looked at the soft color unevenly diffusing it. The gray eyes held firm under that penetrating gaze, the newness in them was not the shy consciousness of a girl's easily disturbed heart, but the something deep and calm that tells of womanhood reached.

As Mrs. Rankin looked, her own youth flung itself before her. He who had taught her such gladness as now streamed upon her from their child's face lay on a bed of sickness hard by, old and broken on the wheel of his own mistakes. A rush of tenderness swept over her with such force as seemed to force her to her feet, and hold her there overcome with a curious diffidence.

She turned from Melissa and absently filliped a wisp of thread from the sleeve of her coarse blue gown; "Ef I hed anything ter speak ter yer paw—ef I wuz ter go in thar now, he'd listen at me, wouldn't he, M'lissy?" Then a sudden fear strained her eyes outward. "Awe M'lissy!—did ye leave him alone becuz he wouldn'—never *need* ye no more?"

Melissa laid a strong arm around the suddenly weak and shrinking form.

"Law no, mammy!—he's not alone; Buckner is with him; an' jes' think maw!—he jedges that paw ain't near so low ez he conceited hiss'f; aint thet good?—an' Buckner says—"

But her mother was sobbing hoarsely on her shoulder.

7 Oaks for rheumatism, neuralgia, toothache, chills and fever, colds and coughs. All druggists.

THE HIGH HAT

Men and Wom

Give to Cha

It Costs About $1 to Run

Deserving Persons

of Gifts to the

(Written for the Sunday

"Read those letters."

It was in the private
Field recently. He had
ing his morning mail.
dozen missives across the
first one I picked up was from
in Massachusetts, who said she
voice and wanted money
nation, so she wrote to Mr.
loan of a trifling $10,000.
from a young man who wan
his mother a farm. Still
woman who wanted to purchase
store and had not enough
She modestly asked for a

"It takes more of my
money away judiciously
Vanderbilt the other day,
part of my daily work.
money away he doesn't know
it will be to a worthy object
hundred men in this city who
ly give $100,000 a year to
know how to do it judiciously
it would be well bestowed."

This may seem a rash
reading, but it is true.

An agent of one of the
tions told me to-day that
men and women are the
in the world. No deserving
plies for aid in vain.
ways been noted for their
Mrs. Astor's death her daughter
William Astor, has been
her footsteps. One of Mrs.
lar charities was the Skin
tal in this city. This hospital
the care and treatment of
with cancer and skin diseases
fifty beds for which no
1883 Mrs. Astor contributed
$200,000. Mrs. Cary, one of
few years ago
tle May," and in
loved one the father and
cottage in the Sheltering
dred and Twenty-ninth
avenue. This cottage is
May Cottage" and with its
$50,000. In church work
been particularly active.
City Mission is also indebted
for St. Barnabas house,
adjoining police headquarters.

Although not generally
derbilts have been but
the Astors in their works of
Bartholomew's church,
Madison avenue and
owes its existence to their
particular delight they
in its music is well known.
derbilt is a regular attendant
and is greatly interested in
work. For some months past
the teacher of a bible class
He is a thoughtful, studious
ways well prepared to give
and instruction. He is one
cal scholars in this city.
employer and a loyal friend
many a young man and
by his kindness quite a
money.

It would be almost a
approximate what one
to charity, but the amount
the family since the
death is in the
millions. The Jews have
of this amount. Their home
land, with its cottages and
grounds, came from the generous
nelius.

Mrs. W. J. Sloan, a daughter
W. H. Vanderbilt, is
good works. She is joined in
lence by her husband, and
city indebted for the founding
nity hospital.

One of the least known gifts
which has done great good
presented by Mrs. Peter Cooper
cottage at the Sheltering
tution covers the entire block
dred and Twenty-ninth street
avenue nearly to the Boulevard
for the homeless and destitute
which no other institution
the blind, the deaf, the dumb
old enough to enter other
also crippled children and
deserted by their fathers
divided into a number of
an individual gift.

The Roosevelts are noted
have done much for charity
A lasting monument of their
the hospital which bears
institution was built from
purpose by the elder Mr.
what the amount is has
known.

The John C. Green memorial
ingdale insane asylum
and importance. The
donated to the government
tal by Mrs. Green, in memory
band. With this was built
stone building at the upper
overlooking the Boulevard
river. The donation was
not only build this addition
endow the same.

Bloomingdale was also
the recipient from the late
sufficient sum to erect a
which are accommodated
patients, who are able to pay
rious separates suites
they occupy. This has
villa, and is situated in
asylum, quite near the

Perhaps the largest
charity in New York at
queathed by the Misses
maiden sisters had lived
tral depot. They were
their tastes and moderate
tures. They saved every
and in addition, being
when death came, their
divided among nineteen
gregate amounted to

Mrs. Jay Gould and her
are greatly interested in
attend Dr. Paxton's church
the oldest daughter
school. She is active
deavors and takes
the sick and poor.

Russell Sage has
a man of the most
will surprise many
gives freely to charity.
with being worth
the value of a penny
dollar. He doesn't
riotous living in Delmonico's
brokers in Wall street
5-cent sandwich often
he gives freely to the
ably is asked to contribute
of the solid men of the

Ex-Mayor Cooper, son of
glorious memory, has
giver liberally to those
James Gordon Bennett,
Oswald Ottendorfer, Judge
M. Depew, Joseph Pulitzer
Seligmans, Dr. Norvin
Harpers.

The late Joseph W. Drexel
to tell something about
work. He replied:

"If you were to describe
thing of a philanthropist
ately be overrun by
will say this much
however, that I do
to do so, is in trying
dollar that I give to
That is about my calculation
altogether $5000 to
really be of benefit
well satisfied."

And that is about the
man and woman who

From a Party
Philadelphia

If it is the purpose of
cmy, to force Mr. Blaine
republican nominee
certainly to be
shrewdness of their
the other hand,
Mr. Blaine are more
ceal the terror with
the possibility of his
boy can tell them
the

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY, May 19, 188

Merchandise received or soon to arrive by r
car farm wagons, car stamped ware, 61 b
whisky, 221 cs pickles, car sheet iron, 40 bxs na
13 bbls lamp black, 9 csks chain, 53 bdls 7 b
steel, 50 bdls rakes, 10 cs paints, 26 bxs oil ca
100 rls barbed wire, 14 bdls wall paper, 26
skimmers, 14 tcs 61 bbls glassware, 7 cs knit goo
4 cs hosiery, 60 cs boots and shoes, 8 bls 2 cs
goods, 16 bls 4 cs tobacco, 9 cs cigars, 10 bxs d
fruit, 3 sks seed, 15 cs sauce.

The new bark S. C. Allen will load general ca
at New York for Honolulu.

Bark C. Southard Hulbert, 1030 tons, has clo
to load general cargo at New York for this p
Vessels now under engagement for this busin
are the J. W. Marr, C. S. Bement and Hulbert,
James Drummond and Benj. Sewell being
ports.

According to New York authorities the value
coffee in this country is now being controlled
the legitimate influences of supply and dema
for the first time since the serious shortage in
Brazil crop of 1887-88 became an assured fact.
year ago speculation attempted to discount
prospective short yield with the result of so ra
an inflation of values that the bubble burst bef
the crop year really commenced, and the creat
of an enormous speculative interest that has
quired the best part of a year to liquidate and
just. With the disappearance of this artificial
atmosphere the market is found in something lik
normal condition, just as the crop year is draw
to a close, and for the first time the natural e
of a depleted supply exerts its long-expected in
ence in advancing and maintaining prices. T
is all the more significant in view of the enorm
prospective yield of the maturing crop, for whi
ever of the many estimates of its probable size
accepted, the most conservative authorities adm
that the yield promises to be one of the larg
ever produced in the empire. The New Yo
Shipping List places the visible supply of
world May 1, 1888, at 2,620,435 bags, a decrease
ten months of 1,501,193 bags or 150,119 b
monthly. At this ratio the stock on the 1st of J
would be about 2,110,798 bags, a decrease of 1
bags in the year. Facts now presenting the
selves make it manifest that the crop year w
come in with the supply of the world down to
abnormally low level and on this account the n
crop will be rapidly absorbed.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS—Past 24 hours inclu
ctls wheat, 206 ctls oats, 50 bbls flour, 100
bran, 880 lbs hops, 425 lbs hides, 216 bxs dried
ples, 55 cs eggs, 15 cs butter, car oranges.

WHEAT—Receipts locally are of fair volum
when it is considered that a very light trade is
ing done. The two grades are quoted $1 17½
$1 25. Advices to-day are generally of quiet
lower markets. San Francisco call sales being
sharp decline.

POTATOES—Light demand, with a liberal s
ply. Old prices rule.

ONIONS—Selling out at 2@2½c. Light trade.

BUTTER—Plentiful, and some dealers are sh
ping to San Francisco. The call from the outs
is unimportant.

HOPS—There is the same condition of dulln
east, buyers getting best New York at 15@16c
German at 15@20c. From this coast the movem
is now extremely light, while transactions
largely confined to inferior grades.

EGGS—Market well supplied and demands go
Consignments selling about as received.

POULTRY—Chickens rather easy at last pri
but the market is not especially weak and may
kept about steady without an increase in arriva
Other poultry quiet.

BOSTON WOOL REPORT.

From circular of Hallowell & Coburn, date
May 11:

No improvement can be reported in the w
trade. Buyers continue indifferent, and most
the sales this week have been made at further c
cessions. Holders are not disposed to refuse a
remarkable bid, as they are desirous of cleani
up in order to make room for the new clip wh
will soon be along, and manufacturers take
vantage of this feeling, and get their supplies
low rates. We make some reductions in our q
tations, but in the present unsettled state of
market, it is difficult to give a range which w
hold good for a week at a time. There has bee
good demand for Australian wool, and holders
very firm. A sale of 20,000 pounds Oregon at
is noted, and of 30,000 pounds Eastern Oregon
range. Very little has been done in Texas wo
Eastern buyers are not willing to give the pri
asked for new clip.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.

NEW YORK, May 19.—The stock market to-d
was quiet except in Reading and St. Paul,
though the news of the day was favorable, mo
ments were confined to the smallest limits
and prices within small fractions of last evenin
closing prices.

Governments were dull and steady.

MONEY, BONDS AND STOCKS.

NEW YORK, May 19.—Money on call, easy at
2; Prime mercantile paper, 4½@5½. Sterling
change $4 86¼ for 60-day bills; $4 88¼ for dema

BONDS.

U. S. 4s (reg.)	127¾	U. S. 4½s (coupon)	12
U. S. 4s (coupon)	127¾	Pacific 6s	12
U. S. 4½s (reg.)	106⅝		

STOCKS.

American Express	109¼	Oregon Imp	
Canadian Pacific	58	O. R. & N.	
Canada Southern	49¾	Transcontinental	
Central Pacific	32	Pacific Mail	
C. B. & Q.	115	Reading	
D., L. & W.	129¾	Rock Island	10
Rio Grande	15	St. Paul	
Erie	27	Texas Pacific	
Lake Shore	91⅞	Union Pacific	
Louisville & Nashville	56¾	U. S. Express	
Michigan Central	79¾	Wells-Fargo	1
Kansas & Texas	13⅜	Western Union	
N. Y. Central	105½	Jersey Central	
Northern Pacific	24	St. Louis & San Fr.	
N. P. Preferred	52	St. Paul & Omaha	
Northwestern	106⅝		

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, May 19.—Closing prices: Atchison
Topeka land grant 7s, 120; do railroad 90½; B
lington & Quincy, 115¼; Mexican Central c
mon, 15; do first mortgage bonds, 68.

THE MONEY MARKETS.

LONDON, May 19.—Consols, 99 1-16; bank rat
per cent; silver, 41⅝d.

NEW YORK, May 19.—Exchange, long, $4
short, $4 89¼. Bonds, 4s, $1 27¾; 4½s, $1 08.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 19.—Transfers, 22½c;
change sixty days, $4 86; documentary, $4 85½.

SAN FRANCISCO MINING STOCKS REPORT.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 1

Con Cala	$10 87	Ophir	
Point	6 00	Savage	
& N.	7 62	Chollar	
& C.	4 30	Potosi	
Nevada	4 30	Belcher	
Belcher	4 20	Bullion	
B. Isle	2 95	Exchequer	
v. Queen	4 10	Union	
Mexican	4 10	Alta	
Overman	4 20	Andes	
Peerless	1 65	Justice	
Crocker	2 30	Utah	
er	1 15	Bodie	
	90		

SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 19.—Weather thick; w
west.

Receipts—Wheat, 47,000 ctls; flour, 5600 qr s
barley, 7000 ctls; oats, 2000 ctls; potatoes, 4000
Chartered—Br ship Lord Cairns, iron, 1311 to
for Cork, U. K., at 24s 6d, by
Wheat—The spot market is steadily held,
trade is slow. California, good to choice, $1 37
$1 42½; milling, $1 45@1 47½. Valley Oreg
cents. Sales were: Buyer season, 200 tons
200 tons at $1; Buyer year, 200 ton
100 tons at $1 56½.

Barley—Weak and lower. Good to choice fe
buyer year, $1 02½; seller year,
Oats—Very quiet; holders disposed to sh
Choice feed and milling, $1 42½@1 45;
feed, $1 35@1 37½.
Potatoes—Weak and dull; prices unchanged.
Hops—Firmly held. Sales on call of 50
Buyer June at 73c.
Butter and Eggs—Steady.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, May 19.—Wheat opened ea
May, 97½c June, 97⅝c July, Aug
May, 97c June, 97⅜c July, 96c Aug
September.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEW YORK, May 19.—Petroleum closed f
Consolidated exchange opening 89c, highest
lowest 88⅝c, closing 89½c. Stock exchange op
highest 89½c, lowest 88⅝c, closing 8
Sales, 436,000 barrels.
Mining shares: Amador $1 75, Bodie $2 40, D
wood $1 60, El Cristo $2 10, Gould & Curry $
Hale & Norcross $7 50, Homestake $10 50, Iron
$2 35, Mexican $4 15, Plymouth $5 25, Stand
Sutro tunnel 12c, Small Hopes $1 50.
Hops—Steady; California, 4@12c.
Sugar—Steady and quiet; refined, quiet.
Copper—Weak; lake, $16 60.
Lead—Dull; domestic $4 05.
Tin—Dull; straits $21.
Coffee—Spot fair Rio, firm at 16c; options, 10
higher, and moderately active. Sales, 21
May, $14 35@14 45; June, $13 65@13 70; J
$13 10; August, $12 20@12 25; Septem
$11 65; October, $12 20@12 25.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

CHICAGO, May 19.—Wheat shade lower; ope
June, 90⅞c July, 90¼c August. At no
89⅞c May, 90⅞c June, 90⅝c July, 87½c Aug
August. Closed, 87⅞c May, 89⅜c June, 90¼c July, 8
August.
Provisions—Pork, $14 35 June; lard, $8 60 Ju
$7 62½ June.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

GRAIN REPORT.

May 19.—Floating cargoes, quiet
Cargoes on passage and for shipment

THE RICH NOT NIGGA

Men and Women of New York Give to Charity.

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY, May 19, 1888.

Merchandise received or soon to arrive by rail: [illegible] stamped ware, 81 bbls [illegible] sheet iron, 40 bxs nails, [illegible] chain, 58 bdls 7 bars [illegible] 10 cs paints, 28 bxs oil cans, [illegible] barbed wire, 14 bdls wall paper, 26 bxs [illegible] bbls glassware, 7 cs knit goods, [illegible] boots and shoes, 8 bls 2 cs [illegible] tobacco, 3 cs cigars, 10 bxs dried [illegible] seed, 15 cs sauce.

The [illegible] bark S. C. Allen will load general cargo [illegible] New York for Honolulu.

[illegible] Southard Hulbert, 1836 tons, has closed [illegible] general cargo at New York for this port. [illegible] now under engagement for this business [illegible] C. S. Bement and Hulbert, the [illegible] Bent. Sewall being on [illegible].

[illegible] According to New York authorities the value of [illegible] this country is now being controlled by [illegible] legitimate influences of supply and demand [illegible] first time since the serious shortage in the [illegible] crop of 1887-88 became an assured fact. A [illegible] speculation attempted to discount the [illegible] short yield with the result of so rapid [illegible] of values that the bubble burst before [illegible] year really commenced, and the creation [illegible] enormous speculative interest that has re[illegible] the best part of a year to liquidate and ad[illegible]. With the disappearance of this artificial at[illegible] the market is found in something like a [illegible] condition, just as the crop year is drawing [illegible], and for the first time the natural effect [illegible] supply exerts its long-expected influ[illegible] advancing and maintaining prices. This [illegible] the more significant in view of the enormous [illegible] yield of the maturing crop, for which [illegible] many estimates of its probable size are [illegible] the most conservative authorities admit [illegible] to be one of the largest [illegible] in the empire. The New York [illegible] places the visible supply of the [illegible] May 1, 1888, at 2,220,485 bags, a decrease in [illegible] of 1,801,183 bags or 150,119 bags [illegible]. At this ratio the stock on the 1st of July [illegible] about 2,114,796 bags, a decrease of 1,364,- [illegible] last year. Facts now presenting them[illegible] make it manifest that the crop year will [illegible] with the supply of the world down to an [illegible] low level and on this account the new [illegible] be rapidly absorbed.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS—Past 24 hours include [illegible] wheat, 386 ctls oats, 60 bbls flour, 100 ctls [illegible] hops, 435 lbs hides, 316 bxs dried ap[illegible], 11 cs butter, car oranges.

[illegible]—Receipts locally are of fair volume, [illegible] considered that a very light trade is be[illegible]. The two grades are quoted $1 17½ and [illegible]. [illegible] to-day are generally of quiet and [illegible] markets, San Francisco call sales being at a [illegible].

[illegible]—Light demand, with a liberal sup[illegible] prices rule.

[illegible]—Selling out at 2@2½c. Light trade.

[illegible]—Plentiful, and some dealers are ship[illegible] San Francisco. The call from the outside [illegible].

[illegible] is the same condition of dullness [illegible] buyers getting best New York at 13@14c and [illegible]. From this coast the movement [illegible] extremely light, while transactions are [illegible] confined to inferior grades.

[illegible]—Butter well supplied and demands good, [illegible] selling about as received.

POULTRY—Chickens rather easy at last prices, [illegible] market is not especially weak and may be [illegible] steady without an increase in arrivals. [illegible] poultry quiet.

BOSTON WOOL REPORT.

[illegible] circular of Hallowell & Coburn, date of [illegible]:

[illegible] can be reported in the wool [illegible] buyers continue indifferent, and most of [illegible] this week have been made at further con[illegible]. Holders are not disposed to refuse any [illegible] bid, as they are desirous of cleaning [illegible] to make room for the new clip which [illegible] along, and manufacturers take ad[illegible] of this feeling, and get their supplies at [illegible]. We make some reductions in our quo[illegible] but in the present unsettled state of the [illegible] it is difficult to give a range which will [illegible] for a week at a time. There has been a [illegible] demand for Australian wool, and holders are [illegible]. A sale of 20,000 pounds Oregon at 18c [illegible] and of 30,000 pounds Eastern Oregon pri[illegible]. Very little has been done in Texas wool. [illegible] buyers are not willing to give the prices [illegible] for new clip.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.

NEW YORK, May 19.—The stock market to-day [illegible] quiet except in Reading and St. Paul, and [illegible] the news of the day was favorable, move[illegible] were confined to the smallest limits and [illegible] within small fractions of last evening's [illegible] prices. [illegible] very dull and steady.

MONEY, BONDS AND STOCKS.

NEW YORK, May 19.—Money on call, easy at 1 to [illegible] mercantile paper, 4@5½. Sterling ex[illegible] 86¾ for 60-day bills; $4 88¾ for demand.

BONDS.

[illegible]	107½	U. S. 4½s (coupon)	128
[illegible]	127½	Pacific 6s	121
[illegible]	105½		

STOCKS.

[illegible]	10¾	Oregon Imp.	35¾
[illegible]	58	O. R. & N.	93¾
[illegible]	49¾	Transcontinental	25
[illegible]	38	Pacific Mail	34⅛
[illegible]	115	Reading	63
[illegible]	129¾	Rock Island	105¾
[illegible]	10	St. Paul	78⅝
[illegible]	17	Texas Pacific	21
[illegible]	91¾	Union Pacific	54¼
[illegible]	46¼	U. S. Express	70
[illegible]	73¾	Wells-Fargo	135
[illegible]	13¾	Western Union	76½
[illegible]	102¼	Jersey Central	83⅞
[illegible]	24	St. Louis & San Fr.	29
[illegible]	88	St. Paul & Omaha	38
[illegible]	109¼		

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

[illegible] May 19.—Closing prices: Atchison & [illegible] 120; do railroad 88½; Burl[illegible] 115¼; Mexican Central com[illegible] first mortgage bonds, 63.

THE MONEY MARKETS.

[illegible] May 19.—Consols, 99 1-16; bank rate, 3 [illegible].

NEW YORK, May 19.—Exchange, long, $4 87; [illegible] bonds, 4s, $1 27⅝; 4½s, $1 08. Sil[illegible].

SAN FRANCISCO, May 19.—Transfers, 22½c; ex[illegible] $4 86; documentary, $4 85½.

SAN FRANCISCO MINING STOCKS REPORT.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 19.

[illegible]	$10 87	Ophir	7 62
[illegible]	5 00	Savage	4 75
[illegible]	7 62	Chollar	3 90
[illegible]	4 30	Potosi	3 90
[illegible]	4 30	Belcher	5 12
[illegible]	4 20	Bullion	1 55
[illegible]	2 95	Exchequer	1 30
[illegible]	4 30	Union	3 60
[illegible]	4 10	Alta	1 15
[illegible]	4 20	Andes	1 45
[illegible]	1 65	Justice	70
[illegible]	2 85	Utah	1 60
[illegible]	1 15	Bodie	2 65
[illegible]	90		

SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 19.—Weather thick; wind [illegible].

[illegible]—Wheat, 17,000 ctls; flour, 3600 qr sks; [illegible] ctls; barley, 3600 ctls; potatoes, 4000 sks. [illegible] ship Lord Cairns, iron, 1311 tons, [illegible] at 24s 6d, by Starr & Co.

[illegible] spot market is steadily held, but [illegible] California, good to choice, $1 37½@ [illegible] $1 45@1 47½; Valley Oregon, [illegible]. Options weaker, declining nearly [illegible] were: Buyer season, 200 tons at [illegible] at $1 39½; buyer year, 200 tons at [illegible] at $1 58¼, 100 tons at $1 56¼, 100 [illegible].

[illegible] and lower. Good to choice feed, [illegible] Options lower; buyer season sold, [illegible] $1 32½; seller year, 91⅝c. [illegible] quiet; holders disposed to shade [illegible] Choice feed and milling, $1 42½@1 45; Ore[illegible].

[illegible]—Weak and dull; prices unchanged.

[illegible] sold. Sales on call of 50,000, [illegible].

[illegible]—Steady.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, May 19.—Wheat opened easier; [illegible] 97¾c June, 97⅝c July, 97c August. [illegible] 96¼ June, 97⅝c July, 96c August.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEW YORK, May 19.—Petroleum closed firm, [illegible] exchange opening 89c, highest 89⅝c, [illegible] closing 89½c. Stock exchange open[illegible] lowest 88⅝c, closing 89⅜c.

[illegible] shares: Amador $1 75, Bodie $2 40, Dead[illegible] $2 10, Gould & Curry $4 10, [illegible] $7 50, Homestake $10 50, Iron Sil[illegible], Plymouth $9 25, Standard [illegible]; Small Hopes $1 50.

[illegible]—Steady; California, 4@12c.

[illegible]—Steady and quiet; refined, quiet.

[illegible] dull; domestic $4 05.

[illegible] firm at 16c; options, 10@20 [illegible] and moderately active; sales, 31,750 [illegible] $12 45; June, $12 65@12 70; July, [illegible] August, $12 20@12 25; September, [illegible] October, $12 20@12 25.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

CHICAGO, May 19.—Wheat shade lower; opened [illegible] July, 89¾c August. At noon, [illegible] June, 89¼c July, 88⅝c August. [illegible] June, 88⅞c July, 88⅞c [illegible] May, 87⅝c June, 88⅞c [illegible].

[illegible] June; lard, $8 60 June; [illegible].

[illegible] MARKETS.

[illegible] quiet but [illegible] shipment, [illegible]

slow. California cargoes, offcoast 34s 3d; nearly due, 34s 3d; prompt shipment, 34s 6d. Weather in England, generally very warm.

LIVERPOOL, May 19.—Spot wheat market quite of a holiday character.

PARIS, May 19.—Spot wheat and flour, quiet.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 19.—Arrived—Str Oregon, Portland; ship Snow & Burgess, New York; ship Palestine, Tacoma; bk Gen. Fairchild, Seattle; bk Northwest, Port Madison; schr Ida Schnauer, Seattle; schr Signal, Gray's Harbor; schr Charles Hansen, Gray's Harbor; str Wilmington, Nanaimo; Br ship Star of Austria, Newcastle, A.; Br ship Killean, Cardiff; str Arcata, Coos bay.

Sailed—Str State of California, Portland; ship C. F. Sergent, Nanaimo; bkt Tam O'Shanter, Knappton; schr Volunteer, Gray's Harbor.

PORT TOWNSEND, May 19.—Arrived—Schr Kitsap, San Francisco.

SEATTLE, May 19.—Arrived—Ship Commodore, bk Detroit, San Francisco.

TACOMA, May 19.—Arrived—Bk Cassandra Adams, San Francisco.

PORT MADISON, May 19.—Sailed—Bk Oakland, San Francisco.

ASTORIA, May 19.—5 P. M.—Nothing moving. Clear. Wind west.

Bk John Worcester passed out 4:30 P. M.; str Willamette arrived down 6 P. M.

PORT DISCOVERY, May 19.—Arrived—Schr Premier, San Pedro.

HOQUIAM, May 18.—Arrived—Schrs John G. North and Dora Bluhm, San Pedro; bkt Webfoot, San Francisco.

COSMOPOLIS, May 18.—Sailed—Schr Alcalde, San Pedro.

FOREIGN PORTS.

MELBOURNE, May 19.—Arrived prior 18—Br ship Phasis, Port Ludlow.

THE HOTELS.

HOLTON.

T C Whitney, The Dalles
G F Hensner, Rochester
W P Haskell, Tacoma
G M Ward, Boston
G H Fields, San Fran
M A Miller, Albany
M Barnes, Kelso
P Jacobsen, San Fran
J East, do
C McClure, La Grande
G B Small, Baker City
G Turrill, California
W H Cushing, The Dalles
A L Bergermon, do
M M Cushing, do
S T Jeffreys, Corvallis
G S Chapman, St Paul
S A Hart, San Francisco

GILMAN.

R L Nathen, New York
M E Craig, do
J P Burpel, do
S F Sibelton, do
J M Stewart, do
W A Lombard, do
Mrs W A Lombard do
C Conklin, do
E Hohneck, St Paul
Mrs E Hohneck, do
G E Appleton, Chicago
J Gibbon, Vancouver
B Huston, Tenino
John Epps, Tacoma
P B Gartman, Seattle
J Lee, Chemawa
E S Harter, Des Moines
M A Miller, Albany
B Lambard, Jr., Boston
Mrs B Lombard, Jr., do
C W Jones, The Dalles
G F Klink, San Francisco
Mrs G F Klink, do
J Damenbaum, do
E K Campbell, do
A Schraw, do
B M Hopkins, Tacoma

MERCHANTS'.

N A Magnuson, Wash Ty
F A Fredrickson, do
Geo Ames, Ohio
A H Sigmond, Chehalis
A B Kirk, Iowa
L A Johnson, Indiana
A B Baes, Milwaukee
B S Swaub, Boston
A R Ringsleot, Norway
C W Fuller, Tacoma
N C McKnight, do
F P Cook, do
A E Heald, Idaho
D McLeod, Pictor.
P A Wood, Tacoma
W F Reed, do
R Gage, California
S B Allensteot, New York
E S Balcheu, Pittsburg
P B Merrin, Minnesota
R S Fredberg, Wash Tery
L D Brichenson, do
F F Sand, New York
A B Alsring & sn, do
N B Brelsberg, Minnesota
A R Landgren, Indiana
J C Hendon, Chehalis
C C Happersett, O & C
H Beals, Ellensburg
W H Ryer, Pennsylvania
Mrs E P Anderson & cb, Seattle
A King, Skomockawn
M Hengsmith, California

ST. CHARLES.

J B Williams, New York
M Hendrick, do
B W Doris & w, Olympia
J A Jackson, Victoria
Mrs Wells, Perrydale
Miss Wells, do
J Kelly, Jefferson
Miss Prince, Portland
P Cook, Tacoma
J Lewis, do
C Elliott, do
V C Landon, do
H A Mills, Boston
Mrs C B Wilcox, San Jose
B A Gray & w, San Fran
Miss E Gray, do
J Miller, Miller's
C O Lindsey, California
Miss A Wallace, Dalles
Mrs E Grby, do
R E Reese, St Louis
S A Fullquartz, Dundee
J B Campbell, do
Mrs Campbell, do
J A McCullough, Carlton
D C Rodgers, do
W M Matlock, Pendleton
W H Wilson, do
M O'Neill, do
J J Balleray, do
H B Pope, Oregon City
F Smith & w, do
W Cross, do
H O Mitchell, St Helens
W H Thompson, Salem
E England, do

QUIMBY.

R M Smith, Milwaukie
M Lewis, Silver Lake
Wm Kelso, Ellensburg
G Andrews, do
W H Ryan, do
T J Whitcomb, N P R R
E M Hamilton, do
A E Hendis, The Dalles
M J Griffin, 2 ch, do
F Pfeifer, do
P Stomfer, do
A Brinold, do
R H Brown, do
W Bannan, Prescott
J W Shelton, Washtucca
A Anderson, do
C Larsen, do
Jas Wilson & wf, Ashlnd
W H Edwards, do
L Finn, do
Geo Alcom, do
Joe Mattansch, do
D Rahten, Tacoma
D F Edwards, Tacoma
N G Keen, do
H Reynolds, do
Barney Burt, do
W Button, do
A M Shannon, do
A L Shannon, do
Mrs W Adams, Falls City
Mrs T Lake, 2 ch, do
Miss Lake, do
A W Mock, Neb
E S Penfield, Canyon City
H Ellers, Monticello, Ia
L W Parker, McMinnville
E Loeny, do
J G Robosser, Fresno, Cal
J Gilbert, Columbia, Ohio
J McLinden, do
G M Perrott, do
W M Brown, do
L W Brown, do

INTERNATIONAL.

Jno McCallister, Pueblo
S G Foster, McMinnville
E W Jones, Tacoma
L B Johnson, Brownsvle
G M Ruckett, Latourelle
W J Stanley, Waterville
E Gash, w&c, do
Gus Donnerfield do
M L Adams, Chehalis
J Bothwell, do
P O Peterson, Mich
J A Warraman, do
Geo Vetter, do
Emil Mark, Ill
J Johnson, do
A W Severance, Wis
A Myers do
Mike Noname, Nowhere
Jno Waddell, Neb
B F Webb, do
O P Madison, do
B Barkes, w, 2 c, Germ'y
L Kajantkke, Finland
D Blumbery, Stanton
Jno State, do
F R Chase, do
D Kennedy, Lawrence
J W Masters & w, Reedvl
O Grinde, Norway
H W Prescott, Ruby City
T Hyhstrum, do
Geo McDonald, Be Bo
J G Nessus, Ohio
C Buck, Ohio
Mrs Wm Tine, Or City
J Bubby, Minn
C Woodward, Tacoma
J Hendemer, do
P Carrige, Mo
A L Blodgett, Mont
O T Heidenseick, Cal
R Ostercamp, do
H Swan, do
Jno Cox, do
C E Jones, do
J B Taylor, do
F Pollard, do
C M Buck, do
R M Gibson, do
C H Hartzill, do
J A VanNorman, do
S B Calwwell w&c do
J L Brown, Silverton
A A Croft, do
Wilson Webb, do
G A Webb, do
Benj Hopkins, do
N L Jenning, Michigan
J Ruttan, do
J Brandt, do
Geo Personis, do
Geo Warner, do
H Gunderson, do
C C Gilchrist, Kansas
Mrs Pecker, do
G D Owen, do
Joseph Ashby, Seattle
W A Hill, do
N McKenzie, Scappoose
Geo Knox, Mexico
S L Gebson, La
J Steele, Montreal
B Boughman, Neb
C W Shattuck, Iowa
H Overton, Brownsville
C L Bergerm, McMinnv
Geo Chorers, Mo

FERDINAND DE LESSEPS.

The Wonderful Vigor and Vitality of a Man Who Has Passed the Allotted Span.

The Epoch.

M. de Lesseps is about to visit the Isthmus again. The astonishing activity of this man of 82 is a never ending theme for those who observe the career of the "grand Frenchman," as Gambetta called him. Whatever we Americans may think of the Panama canal, we must admit that the promoter of the scheme is one of the most remarkable men of the age and one of the most sympathetic. With Lamartine and Victor Hugo he is the most universally popular Frenchman of this century.

M. de Lesseps gets his wonderful activity from the paternal side, his father having been one of those sprightly Marsellais who never keep still a long while at a time. His mother was a Catalonian, and on her side he inherits his deliberative qualities.

Most persons who have a general idea of M. de Lesseps's career think he is an engineer, and ignore that he began life as a diplomatist. To be sure he quitted the diplomatic service in 1849, so the present generation may be excused for not remembering that before digging canals he was a promoter of peace on land. M. de Lesseps's father was also a diplomatist, and at the beginning of the century visited America for the purpose of negotiating a commercial treaty between France and our country.

To see this distinguished-looking and alert gentleman on the boulevard, or galloping along on horseback, accompanied by seven or eight of his children, no one would ever suppose that he was in his 83d year and that he had eleven children by his second wife, whom he married on the day the Suez canal was inaugurated.

A few weeks ago some of the numerous enemies of the Panama canal scheme started the report of M. de Lesseps's death. To a friend who called at the house to learn the truth of this rumor the celebrated Frenchman replied: "Some good souls have said that I was dead; you see that I am still alive. Others have pretended that my leg is broken. If those who started this story will come and see me I will prove to them by a well-known movement that my leg is in good condition."

M. de Lesseps lives in the Avenue Montaigne in a spacious hotel that he bought three years ago from the Princess de Beauveau. On the day of his marriage in 1869, his father-in-law gave him 100,000 francs to invest, not knowing himself where best to place them for his daughter's benefit. At that moment the shares were worth 250 francs, and faith in the future of the canal was not very strong. M. de Lesseps put the 100,000 into Suez stock, and in 1885 they had produced 1,500,000 francs. With this money he bought the hotel for Mme. de Lesseps.

THE EAST SIDE.

Satisfactory Progress of Street Railways—Work at the Cannery—Etc.

The Willamette Bridge Street Railway Company have commenced laying track along Holladay avenue. The tracklayers began work at the extreme west end of the avenue and by last night had put down one block. Iron for the line is distributed along the avenue to Fifth. The Dekum Company also have a franchise along the avenue, but it will likely be arranged so that both companies can use the same track. Mayor Wheeler has written assurance that this will be all arranged before he signed the ordinances granting the franchises.

MAKING CANS.

The company on O and Eighth streets has only been turning out cans and getting the new machinery in good running order. No fruit of any kind has yet come in to be put up, but it is expected something in the canning line will be done this week. There are now six hands at work making cans.

NOTES.

Rev. H. K. Hines will dedicate a church at Viola to-day.

E. C. Frost will deliver an address in the M. E. church at Sellwood this evening at 8 o'clock.

The steamer Gen. Canby is on the ways at the Willamette Ship Building Company's being overhauled.

Chas. Mercer has gone to the Sound and Victoria on a pleasure trip. He will return the latter part of next week.

Owing to the fact that Corporal Tanner spoke in Portland last night the Central Republican Club did not meet.

It is stated that Ira F. Powers has bought out the furniture factory on Fifth street, and will continue to operate the same.

Wash Allen has had the grounds around his new residence nicely graded and surrounded with an iron and wood fence.

It will be a good thing when the old sheds at the park on Fifth street have been removed and some residences put up in place.

Mrs. Allen, who rented the old Holladay Avenue hotel, to make it a lodging house, after going to considerable expense, has been compelled to close it up for the want of patronage.

W. H. Beers is putting up a fine house on Rodney street, near the Albina school-house, just beyond the north boundary of this city. He will have it completed in a few weeks and it will be one of the neatest residences in that part of Albina.

The carriers on the morning papers reported that two men sprang into the Willamette at the ferry slip at the foot of L street, Friday morning, and swam across to the opposite side. It seems that they had spent the night in a drunken spree, and wound up with swimming the Willamette. When they got to the west side, one of the men was so exhausted and chilled he had to be helped out of the water.

Dr. S. Smith, who was injured in a runaway accident on the 2d of April, on J street, was out walking the other day, and was suddenly taken with a fainting spell. He succeeded in getting inside of his house, where he fell to the floor. A physician was called, and administered restoratives. In the accident, Dr. Smith fell with great force on his back, and, it is claimed, sustained permanent internal injuries.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The following special report of the real estate market is furnished THE OREGONIAN by J. Fred Clark & Sons, real estate agents:

The past week has made an excellent showing as compared with the corresponding weeks of the two preceding years, which exhibited in

	Deeds.	Amount.
1886	19	$ 19,311 47
1887	30	53,858 00

We have furnished the real estate reports published in THE OREGONIAN for the past eight years and have persistently and we believe consistently maintained that Portland not only is, but forever must be, the great city of the Northwest. Nature has determined Portland's position. Our people have always known it and have waited for nature or some extraneous force to aid nature to accomplish what it had so well begun. This is changed. The era of combinations for the common good has been entered upon in real earnest. The combined efforts of our own citizens will do more for Portland than has ever been done by stimulus derived from outside sources. However, we do not feel like writing much on this subject since having read the admirable address delivered by the Rev. T. L. Eliot last Sunday, on the text, "I am a Citizen of No Mean City." We make our bow to him and tender him our thanks. The address was published in THE OREGONIAN of Monday, May 14, and is one of the most able essays on the duties of citizenship ever delivered in Portland. All who have not read it should procure and study it.

The following table shows for the past week:

DISTRIBUTION OF DEEDS.

	Deeds.	*Amount.*
Country and suburban	25	$ 52,746 00
City proper and westward	9	13,056 00
Couch and northward	7	25,761 00
Caruthers and southward	4	16,400 00
East Portland	12	17,681 00
Albina	11	5,702 00
Total deeds of transfer	68	$130,996 00
Mortgages	25	50,122 00
Releases	14	34,248 83

DEEDS RECORDED MAY 19.

Louis Goldsmith and wife to M. P. Deady, lots 16, 17, blk 8, Goldsmith's, April 27; $2800.

Aaron Meier and wife to J. A. Brigham et al., 60x65 ft N W corner Fourteenth and Morrison streets, September 21, 1887; $1.

B. T. Soden and wife to Cath. Deitz, lots 1, 2, blk 22, Sullivan's, E. P., May 19; $1600.

J. B. Montgomery and wife to D. H. Harnett, lots 4, 5, blk 17, Albina, May 16; $700.

Abrams & Knox to D. Jensen, lot 4, blk 13, Multnomah, December 6, 1887; $300.

Thos. N. Strong and wife to E. W. Cornell, blk 253, Holladay's, E. P., May 1; $1100.

F. L. Logan et al. to Lewis Russell, lots 4, 5, blk 6, Logan's, E. P., May 18; $300.

Maud Blanze to Sam B. Henry, lots 5, 8, blk 17, Tolman tract, April 17; $160.

Wm. Barnes and wife to J. Schallur, 10 acres, S 36, 1 N, 1 W, May 18; $750.

J. Dickson et al. to L. M. Parrish, 6 4-10 acres, S 25, 1 N, 1 E, May 11; $1440.

H. C. Smithson and wife to R. D. Inman, 1 acre, Guild's D. L. C., May 19; $2800.

Total for the day, $11,651.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

Work on the new distillery at Walla Walla will begin in June.

The First Methodist church of Farmington has incorporated.

The Gilman mines have shipped their first cargo of coal to San Francisco.

Two hundred and sixty cars of coal and ninety-six cars of lumber were shipped from Bucoda during the month of April.

A white steam laundry is to be established at Walla Walla and an attempt made to drive out the already existing eleven Chinese laundries.

Rockford *Enterprise:* George Truax, president of the Washington & Idaho railroad, has advanced $1000 to Eakin & Son to rebuild their mill lately destroyed by fire, and contracted with them to furnish piles and sills for trestle work on the railroad from Farmington to Spokane Falls.

Articles of incorporation have been filed with the territorial secretary of the Vancouver Land Company of Vancouver, W. T. Its capital stock is $2700 and the trustees are N. H. Bloomfield, H. H. Glidley, D. F. Schrule, Chas. Brown and Henry Christ. Its object is the transaction of a general real estate business.

The following named officers of the Columbia & Puget Sound Railroad Company have been elected for the ensuing year: President, Elijah Smith; vice-president, A. A. Denny; secretary, T. H. Tyndale; treasurer, Oregon Improvement Company; superintendent, T. J. Milner. Officers of the Puget Sound Shore railroad were elected as follows: President, Sydney Dillon; vice-president, A. A. Denny; secretary and treasurer, T. H. Tyndale; manager, T. J. Milner. All the officers of both companies were re-elected.

Montesano *Vidette:* About three years ago, Frank Arris, who was working for Andrew Smith, east of town, lost a pocket book containing about $60. Diligent search was made for the book without success, and the owner never expected to see it again. Last week a young man named Walter Coldbeck, while plowing for Mr. Smith found the long-lost pocket book, and upon examination it was found to contain $20 in gold and some currency, which was too badly decayed to distinguish the amount. The pocket book and contents are now held by the young man, awaiting the appearance of the owner.

The Vestibule trains of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railway consist of Pullman sleeping cars, dining cars, day coaches and [illegible]

SOME NOTED IRISHMEN.

Sons of the Emerald Isle Whose Names Stand High on the Roll of Fame.

Kansas City Star.

Since Prof. Goldwin Smith, the avowed enemy of the Irish, has at the hundred and second anniversary of the St. George Society, New York, considered it good taste to put forth his bigotry, and the splendid speaker, Chauncey Depew, meantime abandoned the toast, "The Genius of Shakespeare," to express his entire disapproval and opposition to the professor's sentiments, it may not be amiss to say something of the nationality to which I belong. "Uninventive and imaginative" is the phrase usually applied to the Irish. Well, they have imagination, I suppose, because it is a glorious thing; but can anyone read the works of Edmund Burke, Richard Sheridan, Daniel O'Connell, Dean Swift, Thomas Moore, Oliver Goldsmith and others, all Irishmen, without seeing something real as well as imaginary? As to "uninventive," it was an Irishman's son, Robert Fulton, that gave to America the credit of inventing steam navigation; it was an Irishman's grandson, Samuel Morse, that invented telegraphy; it was the descendant of an Irishman, McCormick, that invented the reaping and mowing machines; and another descendant of an Irishman, Horace Greeley, with no meager inventive talent, that founded the *Tribune.* Numerous names worthy of mention are connected with science: Brawford, the sculptor; Vincent Wallace, the composer; John Roach, the shipbuilder. The highest but one in rank in our army is Irish, and the second in command in our navy, Rowan, is a native of Ireland, as is the first in command, Porter, the descendant of an Irishman. The greatest British painter was Irish, the greatest British dentist, Joseph Black, was Irish; the greatest British philosopher, Robert Boyle, was Irish; the greatest British statesman, Edmund Burke, was Irish; the greatest British artist, Sir Philip France, was Irish; the greatist British naturalist, Hans Sloane, was Irish. John Tyndall is not a British scientist, but an Irish scientist in Britain. Spranger Barry is an Irish tragedian entertaining British with Irish plays. It was an Irishman, John Knox, that read the Declaration of Independence, John Dunlap,

Mayor Roche, of Chicago, has won the gratitude of decent people everywhere for the good example he sets in publicly declaring that he doesn't propose to have any prize fights or slugging matches in Chicago by whatever respectable names they may be called.

1825—1888.

Brandreth's Pills are the safest and most effective remedy for Indigestion, Irregularity of the Bowels, Constipation, Biliousness, Headache, Dizziness, Malaria, or any disease arising from an impure state of the blood. They have been in use in this country for over fifty years, and the thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from those who have used them, and their constantly increasing sale, is incontrovertible evidence that they perform all that is claimed for them.

Brandreth's Pills are purely vegetable, absolutely harmless and safe to take at any time.

Sold in every drug and medicine store, either plain or sugar-coated.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

For Representative in Congress,
BINGER HERMANN.
For Supreme Judge,
W. P. LORD.
For Prosecuting Attorney, Fourth District,
HENRY E. McGINN.

MULTNOMAH COUNTY REPUBLICAN TICKET.

For State Senators:
J. C. CARSON, DONALD MACKAY,
JOSEPH SIMON, J. K. WAIT.
For Representatives:
R. P. EARHART, D. P. THOMPSON,
WM. M. LADD, W. T. HUME,
W. B. GILBERT, S. R. HARRINGTON,
J. J. FISHER, H. H. NORTHUP,
J. A. STROWBRIDGE.
For County Commissioners:
D. M. DUNNE, BEN F. SMITH.
For Sheriff,
PENUMBRA KELLY.
For County Clerk,
E. O. WHEELER.
For Clerk of Circuit Court,
JOHN R. DUFF.
For Recorder,
W. L. DUDLEY.
For Treasurer,
FRANK HACHENEY.
For Assessor,
GEORGE HAROLD.
For School Superintendent,
W. A. WETZELL.
For Coroner,
A. P. DeLIN.
For Surveyor,
T. M. HURLBURT.

North Portland Precinct:
Justice of the Peace.......John Phelan
Constable.......Alex Keegan
South Portland Precinct:
Justice of the Peace.......B. B. Tuttle
Constable.......S. Simmons
East Portland Precinct:
Justice of the Peace.......J. E. Mayo
Constable.......Frank Buchtel

Proprietors Pall Mall Electric Association, London and New York.

DR. SCOTT'S
Electric Corsets.
Wonderful Sales;
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According to Quality and Material.

If you cannot get them at your Store, remit direct to
STIEFEL, SACHS & CO.,
San Francisco, Sole Agents for Pacific Coast.
Send Waist Measure. Pamphlet Free by Post.

OREGON RAILWAY AND NAVIGATION CO.
COLUMBIA RIVER ROUTE.

Two trains daily, leaving Ash-st. dock at 10:40 A.M. and 2 P.M. The 10:40 A.M. train runs through to Walla Walla and Dayton, connecting at Wallula Junction with Northern Pacific for Helena, St. Paul and the East. The 2 P.M. train runs through to Pendleton (with through sleepers to Walla Walla) and Baker City, connecting at Huntington with Oregon Short Line for Denver, Council Bluffs, Kansas City and the East. Pullman Palace and Family Sleeping Cars on all through trains. West-bound trains arrive at 7:15 A. M. and 4:20 P. M.

San Francisco Line.

From Portland. Leaving at 12 Midnight.		From San Francisco. Leaving Spear st. 10 A. M.	
Oregon	May 4, 16, 27	Columbia	May 3, 15, 31
Columbia	May 8, 20	State	May 7, 19, 27
State	May 12, 22	Oregon	May 11, 23

The company reserves the right to change steamers or sailing days.

To Astoria.—Steamers R. R. Thompson and S. G. Reed leave Ash street dock every day except Friday at 11:30 P. M. U. S. mail steamer leaves Ash street daily, except Sunday, at 6 A. M., for Astoria.

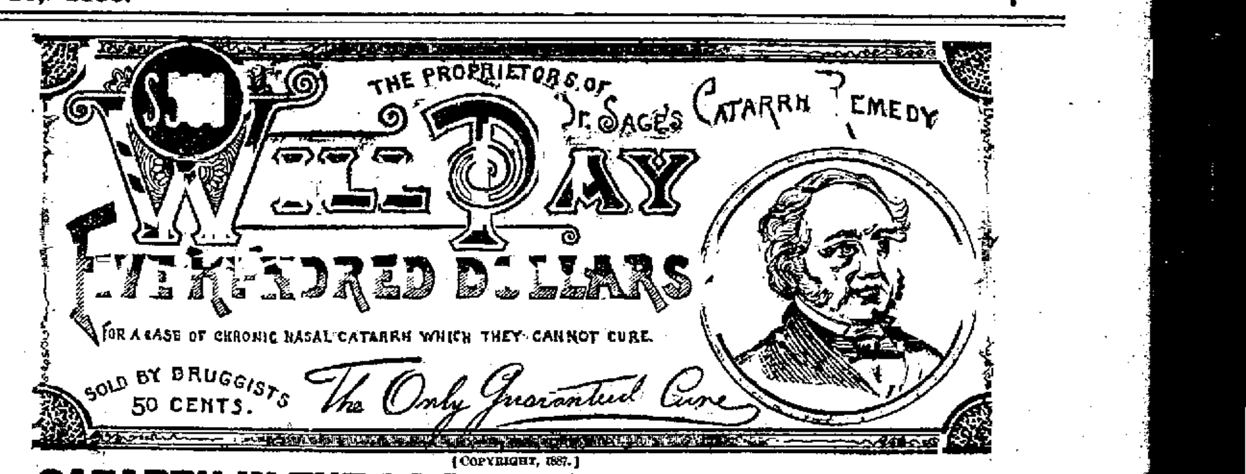
To Dalles and Cascades.—Leave Ash street at 6 A. M., except Sunday.

Dayton and Corvallis.—Leave Portland at 7 A. M. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays for Dayton and way points. Returning, leave Dayton at 6 A. M. Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. For Albany and way points at 6 A. M. Mondays and Thursdays. Returning, leave Albany Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Tacoma, Seattle and Victoria.—Steamers Olympian and Alaskan, between Tacoma and Victoria (except Sundays), as follows: Leave Tacoma at 8:30 A. M.; leave Victoria at 5 A. M.

Snake River Points.—The 2 P. M. on Tuesday and Friday connects at Riparia next day with Snake river boat for Lewiston and intermediate points.

Ticket office, First and Oak streets.
A. L. MAXWELL,
Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agent.


THE PROPRIETORS OF DR. SAGE'S CATARRH REMEDY
WILL PAY
FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS
FOR A CASE OF CHRONIC NASAL CATARRH WHICH THEY CANNOT CURE.
SOLD BY DRUGGISTS 50 CENTS.
The Only Guaranteed Cure

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CATARRH IN THE HEAD.

EXCITING CAUSES. In consequence of repeated attacks of acute catarrh, or "cold in the head," as it is usually termed, the mucous membranes of the nose and the air-passages of the head become permanently thickened, the mucous follicles or glands diseased, and their functions either destroyed or very much deranged. Although chronic catarrh is most commonly brought on in the manner above stated, it sometimes makes its appearance as a sequel of typhoid fever, scarlet fever, measles, or other eruptive fevers, or shows itself as a local manifestation of scrofulous or other taints in the system.

HOW IT BEGINS. In the early stages of the disease, the patient may be annoyed by "only a slight dropping into the throat," as many express it, the amount of the discharge from the air-passages of the head at this stage of the disease being only slightly in excess of health. In some cases the discharge is thick, ropy, and tough, requiring frequent and strong efforts in the way of blowing and spitting, to remove it from the throat, in which it frequently lodges. In other cases, or in other stages of the same case, the discharge is thin, watery, acrid, irritating, and profuse. The nose may be "stopped up" from the swollen and thickened condition of the lining mucous membrane, so as to necessitate respiration through the mouth, giving to the voice a disagreeable "nasal twang." From the nature of the obstruction in this condition, it is useless for the sufferer to endeavor to clear the passage by blowing the nose; this only tends to render a bad matter worse, by increasing the irritation and swelling of the already thickened lining membrane. The swelling of the mucous membrane does not in all cases become so great as to cause obstruction to respiration through the affected passages. In some cases, the patient suffers from headache the greater portion of the time, or experiences a dull, heavy, disagreeable fullness or pressure in the head, with a confusion of his ideas, which render him quite unfit for business, especially such as requires deep thought and mental labor. Memory may be more or less affected, and the disposition of those who are otherwise amiable is often rendered irritable or morose and despondent. The mental faculties suffer to such an extent in some cases as to result in insanity. The sense of smell is in many cases impaired, and sometimes entirely lost, and the senses of taste and of hearing are not unfrequently more or less affected.

OZÆNA; OR, ULCERATED CATARRH. The ulcerous or more aggravated stage of the disease, from the offensive odor that frequently attends it, is denominated *Ozæna*. The secretion which is thrown out in the more advanced stages of chronic catarrh becomes so acrid, unhealthy, and poisonous, that it produces severe irritation and inflammation, which are followed by excoriation and ulceration of the delicate membrane which lines the air-passages in the head. Although commencing in this membrane, the ulceration is not confined to it, but gradually extends in depth, until it frequently involves all the component structures of the nose—cartilage and bone, as well as fibrous tissues. As the ulceration extends up among the small bones, the discharge generally becomes profuse and often excessively fetid, requires the frequent use of the handkerchief, and renders the poor sufferer disagreeable to both himself and those with whom he associates. Thick, tough brownish incrustations, or hardened lumps, are many times formed in the head, by the evaporation of the watery portion of the discharges. These lumps are sometimes so large and tough that it is with great difficulty that they can be removed. They are usually discharged every second, fourth, or fifth day, but only to be succeeded by another crop.

DECAYED BONES. Portions of cartilage and bone, or even entire bones, often die, slough away, and are discharged, either in large flakes, or blackened, half-decayed, and crumbly pieces; or, as is much more commonly the case, in the form of numerous minute particles, that escape with the discharge and are unobserved. It is painfully unpleasant to witness the ravages of this terrible disease, and observe the extent to which it sometimes progresses. Holes are eaten through the roof of the mouth, and great cavities excavated into the solid bones of the face: in such cases only the best and most thorough treatment will check the progress and fatal termination of the disease.

LEADS TO DANGEROUS DISEASES.

Catarrh, and ozæna, are liable to be complicated, not only by the system, blood, and fluids, suffering from scrofulous or other taints, as has already been pointed out, but also by an extension of the diseased condition to other parts beyond the air-passages of the head.

THROAT DISEASE. The acrid, irritating, and poisonous discharge, which runs down over the delicate lining membrane of the *pharynx* (throat), produces in this sensitive locality a diseased condition similar to that existing in the air-passages of the head. The back of the throat may be pale, or of a dark-red color. In the advanced stages, its surface will be studded with very small ulcers, which, as seen through the mouth, look like small pimples or "canker sores," for which they are often mistaken. The patient may at times experience a tickling sensation in the throat, with perhaps a slight cough. The voice is often more or less affected, and the tonsils often become enlarged.

EXTENDS TO LARYNX. The acrid, poisonous discharge which drops into the throat from the head is, by the act of inspiration, drawn into the larynx, or still lower down into the trachea (wind-pipe). In this way the disease creeps along the air-passages, the acrid, poisonous discharge arousing in its track the same irritation, inflammation, thickening, and ulceration, of the lining membrane, which characterize the disease in other portions of the air-passages. When affecting the larynx, the case is usually attended with more or less cough, which is sometimes very severe; at other times, only a slight hacking. Tenderness in the affected regions, hoarseness, and loss or partial suppression of voice, are common to this stage of the disease.

BRONCHITIS AND CONSUMPTION. We have already detailed the manner in which the throat, larynx, and trachea, in succession, become affected from catarrh, or ozæna. By the same process of extension, the bronchial tubes, and lastly the *parenchyma*, or substance of the lungs, in their turn, become diseased, and bronchitis and consumption are firmly established. Tightness in the chest, with difficulty of breathing; soreness; darting, sharp, or dull, heavy pains, or a prickly, distressing sensation, accompanied with more or less cough and expectoration,—are evidence that the bronchial tubes have become affected, and they should admonish the sufferer *that he is now standing on the stepping-stone to* CONSUMPTION, over which thousands annually tread, in their slow yet sure journey to the grave.

CATARRHAL DEAFNESS. By means of a small canal, called the *eustachian tube*, an air-passage and communication between the throat and the organs of hearing is formed. The inflammatory process follows along the mucous membrane lining this passage, thickening its structure, until the eustachian tube is closed. While the thickening of the mucous membrane is going on, and the passage is gradually becoming closed (and this process sometimes extends through several years), the patient will occasionally, while blowing the nose, experience a crackling noise in one or both ears, and hearing becomes dull, but returns suddenly, accompanied with a snapping sound, until, finally, hearing does not return, but remains permanently injured. In other cases the hearing is lost so gradually that a considerable degree of deafness may exist before the person is really aware of the fact. Either condition is often accompanied with noises in the head, of every conceivable description, increasing the distress of the sufferer. The drum of the ear becomes ulcerated and perforated, and an offensive discharge is kept up by the internal ulceration.

DYSPEPSIA. A large portion of the acrid, poisonous, purulent discharge, which drops into the throat during sleep, is swallowed. This disturbs the functions of the stomach, causing weakness of that organ, and producing indigestion, dyspepsia, nausea, and loss of appetite. Many sufferers complain of a very distressing "gnawing sensation" in the stomach, or an "all gone" or "faint feeling," as they often express it.

SIGNS OF THE DISEASE.

All the symptoms given below, as well as others which have been previously stated and which it is not necessary here to repeat, are common to this disease in some of its stages or complications: yet thousands of cases annually terminate in consumption or chronic bronchitis, and end in the grave, without ever having manifested one-half of the symptoms here enumerated.

SYMPTOMS OF CATARRH. Dull, heavy headache through the temples and above the eyes; indisposition to exercise; difficulty of thinking or reasoning, or concentrating the mind upon any subject; lassitude; indifference respecting business, lack of ambition or energy; obstruction of nasal passages; discharges voluntarily falling into the throat, profuse, watery, acrid, thick and tenacious, mucous, purulent, muco-purulent, bloody, concrete blood and pus, putrid, offensive, etc. In others, a dryness of the nasal passages; dry, watery, weak, or inflamed eyes, ringing in the ears, deafness, discharge from the ears, hawking and coughing to clear the throat, ulcerations, death and decay of bones, expectoration of putrid matter, *spiculæ* of bones, scabs from ulcers leaving surface raw, constant desire to clear the nose and throat, voice altered, nasal twang, offensive breath, impairment or total deprivation of the sense of smell and taste, dizziness, mental depression, loss of appetite, nausea, indigestion, dyspepsia, enlarged tonsils, raw throat, tickling cough, difficulty in speaking plainly, general debility, idiocy, and insanity.

PREDISPOSING CAUSES. Any thing which debilitates the system, or diminishes its powers of evolving animal heat and withstanding cold or sudden changes of atmospheric temperature, and other disease-producing agencies, renders the individual thus enfeebled very liable to catarrh. Among the most common debilitating agencies are a scrofulous condition of the system, or other impurities of the blood, exhaustive fevers, and other prostrating acute diseases, or those badly treated; exhaustive and unnatural discharges, intemperance, excessive study, adversity, grief, want of sleep, scrofulous and other taints of the system, which may have been inherited, having perhaps been handed down, even unto the third or fourth generation, to an innocent posterity from infected progenitors; too sudden rest after great and fatiguing exercise, and living in poorly ventilated apartments. These are among the most fruitful causes of those feeble, deranged, or impure conditions of the system to which catarrh so frequently owes its origin. Although the immediate or exciting cause is generally repeated attacks of "cold in the head," which, being neglected or improperly treated, "go on from bad to worse," yet the predisposing or real cause of the disease is, in the majority of cases, an enfeebled, impure, or otherwise faulty condition of the system, which invites the disease, and needs only the irritation produced in the nasal passages by an attack of cold, to kindle the flame and establish the loathsome malady.

CONSTITUTIONAL IN CHARACTER. Some sufferers from catarrh are convinced with difficulty that there exists in their system a weakness, impurity, or derangement of any kind, which permitted the disease to fasten itself upon them. They may not feel any great weakness, may not have any pimples, blotches, eruptions, swellings, or ulcers, upon their whole person; in fact, nothing about them that would, except to the skilled eye of the practical and experienced physician, indicate that their systems are weakened or deranged with bad humors; and yet such a fault may, and generally does, exist. As an ulcer upon the leg, or a "fever-sore," or an eruption upon the skin, may be the only outward sign of a fault in the system, so, frequently chronic catarrh is the only sign by which a bad condition of the system manifests itself in a manner that is perceptible to the sufferer himself, or to the non-professional observer. The finely-skilled physician, whose constant practice makes his perceptive faculties perfect in this direction, would detect the constitutional fault, as an experienced banker detects a finely-executed and dangerous bank-note which the unpracticed eye would pronounce genuine.

COMMON SENSE TREATMENT,—Guaranteed Cure.

If you would remove an evil, *strike at its root.* As the predisposing or real cause of catarrh is, in the majority of cases, some weakness, impurity, or otherwise faulty condition of the system, in attempting to cure the disease our chief aim must be directed to *the removal of that cause.* The more we see of this odious disease, and we treat successfully thousands of cases annually at the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, the more do we realize the importance of combining with the use of a local, soothing and healing application, a *thorough and persistent* internal use of blood-cleansing and tonic medicines.

LOCAL AGENT. As a local application for healing the diseased condition in the head, Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy is beyond all comparison the best preparation ever invented. It is mild and pleasant to use, producing no smarting or pain, and containing no strong, irritating, or caustic drug, or other poison. Its ingredients are simple and harmless, yet when scientifically and skillfully combined, in just the right proportions, they form a most wonderful and valuable healing medicine. Like gunpowder, which is formed of a combination of saltpetre, sulphur, and charcoal, the ingredients are simple, but the product of their combination is wonderful in its effects. This Remedy is a powerful antiseptic, and speedily destroys all bad smell which accompanies so many cases of catarrh, thus affording great comfort to those who suffer from this disease. The reader's mind cannot be too strongly impressed with the importance of combining thorough constitutional with the local treatment of this disease. Not only will the cure be thus more surely, speedily, and permanently, effected, but you thereby guard against other forms of disease breaking out, as the result of humors in the blood or constitutional derangements or weaknesses.

CHIEF RELIANCE. In curing catarrh and all the various diseases with which it is so frequently complicated, as throat, bronchial, and lung diseases, weak stomach, catarrhal deafness, weak or inflamed eyes, impure blood, scrofulous and other taints, the wonderful powers and virtues of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cannot be too strongly extolled. It has a specific effect upon the lining mucous membranes of the nasal and other air-passages, promoting the natural secretion of their follicles and glands, thereby softening the diseased and thickened membrane, and restoring it to its natural, thin, delicate, moist, healthy condition. As a blood-purifier, it is unsurpassed. As those diseases which complicate catarrh are diseases of the lining mucous membranes, or of the blood, it will readily be seen why this medicine is so well calculated to cure them.

The Golden Medical Discovery is the natural "helpmate" of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. It not only cleanses, purifies, regulates, and builds up the system to a healthy standard, and conquers throat, bronchial, and lung complications, when any such exist, but, from its specific effects upon the lining membrane of the nasal passages, it aids materially in restoring the diseased, thickened, or ulcerated membrane to a healthy condition, and thus eradicates the disease. When a cure is effected in this manner *it is permanent.* The system is so purified, regulated, and strengthened, as to be strongly fortified against the encroachments of catarrh and other diseases. The effects of the Golden Medical Discovery upon the system will be gradual, and the alterative changes of tissue and function generally somewhat slow. They are not, however, less complete, radical, and lasting; and this constitutes its great merit. Under its influence all the secretions are aroused to carry the blood-poisons out of the system, the nutrition is promoted, and the patient finds himself gradually improving in flesh; his strength is built up, his lingering ailments dwindle away, and by and by, he finds his whole person has been entirely renovated and repaired, and he feels like a new man—a perfect being.

Both Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy are sold by druggists the world over. Price of Discovery $1.00, or six bottles for $5.00. Price of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy 50 cents; half-dozen bottles $2.50.

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As a LIVER PILL, they are Unequaled!
SMALLEST, CHEAPEST, EASIEST TO TAKE!
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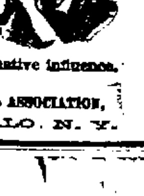

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COUNTY BONDS.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE Board of County Commissioners of Thurston county, Washington territory, up to the hour of one o'clock P. M. on Monday, June 11, A. D. 1888, for seventy-five thousand dollars ($75,000) in 15-20 years' bonds of Thurston county, Washington territory, bearing interest at the rate of five (5) per cent per annum, payable semi-annually. Bonds to be issued August 1, 1888. The right to reject any or all bids is reserved by the board. Said bids to be addressed to John P. Tweed, Clerk of the Board of County Commissioners of Thurston county, Olympia, Washington territory. By order of the Board.
Olympia, May 11, 1888.
JOHN P. TWEED, Clerk.
15m0

WEAK MEN suffering from the effects of youthful errors, early decay, lost manhood, etc. I will send a valuable treatise (sealed) containing full particulars for home cure, free of charge. Address,
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Room 9, Portland Savings Bank Building, Corner Second and Washington.
[illegible] E. T. BARNES, Chairman.

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MORE OF THE BIG GUNS.

Morrison's Successor Hurls Defiance at Breckenridge.

LEADER REED OPENS THE DEBATE.

And Is Followed by Speaker Carlisle in an Able Speech that Will Probably Be Widely Circulated by the Democrats.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—Long before the house met, every seat in the galleries, except a few reserved for the president and family, was occupied.

After the reading of the journal, Baker of Illinois was recognized. He said that yesterday, at a moment when he was out of the hall, words were spoken by the gentlemen from Kentucky (Breckenridge), reflecting on his honor, and reflecting upon the honor of his constituents. He then had read the remarks of Breckenridge, reflecting upon the manner in which the defeat of W. R. Morrison, in the Eighteenth Illinois district, was accomplished. "In my own name," continued Baker, "and in the name of the entire Eighteenth congressional district of Illinois, which he has dared to defame, I hurl the words back to the gentleman from Kentucky, and denounce their imputation as grossly untrue. I hurl the words back into the face and teeth of the gentleman from Kentucky, with absolute and unmitigated defiance, [applause and laughter.] No gentleman from Kentucky shall swing his blacksnake whip over my shoulders and over the shoulders of my constituents with impunity. He would at least incur the risk of having it wrenched from his hand, and feeling the hot end of it, mayhap. If there be distinction in the adjective Kentuckian, then I am a Kentuckian. I first saw the light of day hard by the shade of Ashland, the home of that eminent Kentuckian, Henry Clay, unswerving as adamant in his great-hearted patriotism, and whose old-time seat of peerless honor and glory, in this hall, is now, alas, worse than empty. [Applause and laughter.] That seat is filled by a gentleman whose speeches are garlands of flowers without leaves or fruit, totally unsuited to affairs, and well adapted to ladies' boudoirs. [Laughter.] But for their habitual touch of something approaching domineering arrogance, that old-time seat, I say, is worse than empty; occupied, as it is, by a gentleman who hissed through his teeth, with uniformed treason, at the grand ideas of the grand old statesman whom he succeeded. The colossal shade of that great man hovers over the republic. It walks the North land and the South land, and will be a living inspiration in this mighty contest, this impending groundswell, which will lift President Cleveland from the White House, and very probably lift the gentleman from the seat of Henry Clay." [Applause on the republican side.]

A COMPARISON.

Continuing he said: "The words of the gentleman from Kentucky challenge comparison between his district and mine. The congressional directory shows that 30,339 votes were cast for congress in my district, while in his but 4791 were cast [applause]; about one-eighth of the voting population, and all voting on one side. Whatever reason this curious condition may have, the gentleman from Kentucky represents one-sixth of the votes I represent. It will be seen that the gentleman does not occupy ground that makes it prudent for him to indulge in reckless damnatory statements reviling the honesty of an election in another state, of which he actually knows nothing, even if the law of fair and honest and manly dealing was not sufficient to restrain him."

The gentleman from Kentucky is as unfortunate in historical relation to his own great father as in the seat he occupies. Robert J. Breckenridge is a name that belongs to the whole republic. He was great, as a thinker, as a scholar, as a writer, as an orator, and transcendentally great as a patriot. A patriot whose intellect, whose heart, whose soul embraced the entire country, instead of a fragment of it. It is narrated of him, that, meeting, a young man about to join the Confederate army in the war of secession, he remarked to him: "I understand you are going to join the rebel army. Your father brought you to me in his arms, a struggling infant, and asked that I might baptize you and dedicate you to the service of Almighty God; but had I known, at that hour, that you would ever betray your country, and enter the ranks of those seeking to destroy it, I would have found it in my heart to have strangled you at the baptismal font. There was a Kentuckian! That was a Kentuckian!"

At the conclusion of his remarks Mr. Baker was greeted with loud applause.

BRECKENRIDGE'S REJOINDER.

Breckenridge arose to reply, and he said he had made no charge against the venerable gentleman from Illinois. "He was simply the usufruct of what others did. He got the benefit of what other parties did, and I have no doubt from what I have heard of him that he was, in the main, ignorant of what was done; that in the innocence of his simple modesty he thought it was his intellect and great popularity that accounted for the defeat of Morrison, and I am sorry if the facts should dispel that pleasing conceit of the venerable gentleman from Illinois." [Applause from the democratic side.]

Mr. Breckenridge then read some of the old "John Jarrett," "American Tin Plate Association" and other documents, the nature of which was made public soon after the defeat of Morrison, two years ago.

After referring at some length to these, Breckenridge said in regard to Baker's remarks about his (Breckenridge's) father, that Baker did not know into whose families the plowshare of that terrific war did not run, he did not realize the awful dilemma of a son with dictates of conscience on one side, and inconceivable veneration for his father on the other. His father was a Kentuckian, who never gave utterance to the miserable deceit that a gentleman had put into his mouth. He would say to the venerable gentleman that he forgave him for hiding behind the grave of a dead father to wound the living son. [Great applause on the democratic side.]

Baker said the Kentucky mountain had labored very hard and brought forth a mouse. While the gentleman was looking after the purity of the ballot, he should have become exorcised about that considerable region of the United States where it was generally understood that the votes of immense masses of American people were suppressed. [Republicans applaud.]

REED OF MAINE.

The tariff debate was opened by Reed of Maine, who was listened to with close attention. He began with a general discussion of the principles of free trade and protection. He said, referring to the president's tariff message, that talk about incidental protection was a sham; that tariff for revenue only was a target for the same arguments which were used against protection. The president, he said, was the leader of the democracy. He was also the dispenser of patronage, and as he was rapidly shaking the dust of civil service reform off his feet, he was assuming control over his party. There was but one free trade, and the president was its prophet. Who ever fell in battle in the service of this new Allah and its prophet, for him shall open the shining gates of the heaven of foreign missions and federal offices.

Reed said he did not purpose to defend protection. Its vast growth within the last quarter of a century defended it better even than eloquent orations. It was born with the republic. It was the faith and practice of every civilized nation under the sun, save one. Russia, the granary of Europe, had abandoned free trade, with the striking result that whereas, in 1876, before duties were raised, she bought eight million hundred weight of British metals, and paid therefor $30,000,000, she got the same quantity in '84, and paid only $17,000,000 for it. Austria, Germany, Italy, Mexico, and the Dominion of Canada, the child of Britain herself, had all joined in the array of protection.

Continuing Reed said: "But to the revenue reform orator, monopoly is terrible. There is a theme on which he can take up the notes of the dying swan. How we do love to hear him on the impoverished farmer. Then he is not sublime, but he is pathetic, great. I heard him first ten years ago. To me, innocent and untrammelled, it seems as if the Western farmer was the most woe-begone, downtrodden, luckless, unsuccessful dispirited devil on the face of the earth. The Eastern vampire had mortgaged his farm and thrown his fences down, scattered his substance wantonly to the winds. In the fullness of time, I travelled west myself. You may well imagine my astonishment, who had never seen ten acres together in corn, to behold fields of that great staple stretching away to the horizon's edge, to see tracts of lands which seemed to have no boundaries but the visible sky; land so rich that if we had an acre of it in Maine we could have sold it by the bushel, while on every side were great brick houses, such as only the squire lived in in our villages. After some days of this I became sulky. I said: 'Gentlemen, of course we have robbed you; your congressman would not lie about trifles like that. But what disgusts me, is that we did not do it more thoroughly.'"

In conclusion, Reed spoke eloquently of the growth and prosperity of the country under its wise protective laws.

During the course of his remarks, Reed was frequently interrupted with laughter and applause. When he resumed his seat he was greeted with round after round of applause, and was the recipient of many hearty congratulations from his party colleagues, who clustered around and warmly grasped his hand.

CARLISLE CORDIALLY GREETED.

As Speaker Carlisle asked for recognition from the chair an enthusiastic greeting was accorded him. Amid the clapping of hands and cheers, which came from the floor and the galleries, Mr. Carlisle stood at the desk of Mr. Catchings, of Mississippi, and quietly waited for the demonstration to cease. It was some moments, however, before Chairman Springer was able to secure order, but when he had finally succeeded in doing so, Carlisle proceeded.

Carlisle began by replying to Reed's charge of insincerity. He said that he might retort that if protection was a sound doctrine, it should be carried to its logical conclusion totally prohibitive of duties. In China the doctrine was carried out and produced its logical effects. With every resource of nature, wealth, and a frugal, industrious people, the arts and manufactures were in their infancy. We wanted no China here. All taxation was an evil, and we should endeavor to make trade as free as possible, with the lowest tax that would afford necessary revenues.

Reed had made no reference to the actual situation, which made it imperatively necessary to reduce the revenue. On the first of this month there was $136,000,000 in the treasury more than was required to meet all government liabilities. No monarchical government would dare extort such a sum in excess of its needs. The effect of this accumulation was to encourage useless and extravagant expenditures, without constitutional warrant. The people, almost to a man, were demanding its return to them. We still have a large public debt outstanding, but it is not sound policy to continue to raise revenue to buy bonds at premiums. In a few months the secretary had purchased $13,000,000 in bonds, for which he paid $3,530,000 above the principal and accrued interest. This unjust process must go on indefinitely, unless congress came to the relief and reduced taxation. He did not mean that any interest should be considered in an unfriendly spirit, but he insisted that the interests of the many should not be subordinated to the interests of the few. [Applause.] Taxation should be distributed among the people according to their ability to pay. Until that was done, we should always be embarrassed in the effort to increase or reduce taxes. If the present measure should fail, and disaster come upon the industries by reason of over-taxation, the present vicious system would be responsible for it.

Carlisle spoke of the increase of manufactures during the so-called free trade period, between 1850 and 1860, and said the people were in favor of legislation that would bring that about again. He went on to say that trusts and hard times were the outgrowth of the high tariff system.

He quoted Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts, as favoring free raw material, which, he said, sounded like good old-fashioned democratic doctrine. [Applause.]

FINANCIAL PANICS.

The gentleman from Michigan (Burrows) had stated that the result of the passage of the tariff acts of '46 and '57 was to reduce the country to absolute bankruptcy, and so effect the credit of the government that it was compelled to borrow money in time of peace at a discount of from 12 to 40 per cent. The financial depression that occurred in '57 was an insignificant incident of history compared with the great commercial and industrial disaster which occurred in '73, and which devastated the country for five long years, ruining banking and mercantile houses, extinguishing fire in furnaces, paralyzing the industries of the people, and bringing down the prices of all our products of every kind. Under low rates of duty the country recovered from the depression of '57 in a comparatively few months, and like an awakened giant marched on its path of greatness and power. After the panic of '73 it struggled on for five long, weary years. From the passage of the tariff act of '46, down to the last ten days of Buchanan's administration, when civil war was imminent in this country, not a bond, not a treasury note, not a government obligation in any form sold for less than par in gold, while many of them sold at a very considerable premium on gold. During the last nine days of that administration, when the clouds of great civil commotion were over-shadowing the land, $8,000,000 of bonds were sold, December 17, 1860, at 90½ per cent., or a discount of 9½ per cent. As stated by the gentleman from Michigan, after the democratic party had gone out and the republican administration had come in —after the low tariff of 1846 and 1857 had been repealed, and the Morrill tariff bill of 1861 had been passed, the republican administration sold bonds at 15 per cent. discount. Would it be fair to say that the bonds were sold at a discount because rates of duty on imported goods had been increased?

The truth is, the credit of the government was always good, in peace and war, until the civil commotion came in 1860, and no administration, democratic or republican, no system of taxation, free trade or protection, could have prevented the sacrifice of the government's obligations under such circumstances.

AS TO TARIFF TAXES.

So far, the main opposition to this bill had been against that part which proposes to reduce tariff taxes; and we are told that its passage will run many valuable industries now flourishing; that it will throw many workmen out of work, and diminish the wages of those who still manage to find work to do. If I believed that the passage of this bill would work any material injury to any honest industry in this country, I would hesitate long, notwithstanding the emergency now on us, before casting my vote for it. But I am satisfied that instead of that, it will greatly benefit them, and at the same time relieve the people. "In 1876, $127,000,000 was collected by the government from manufacturers and their products. Every vestige of that enormous burden has been removed, and properly removed; and now, I submit, the time has come when the great masses of consumers have a right to demand relief. There never was a time when this internal tax remained on manufacturers and their products that they would not have been glad to surrender a large part of the duties on imported goods to remove that charge from their industries."

Carlisle then quoted from a speech delivered by John Sherman in 1867, to the effect that the manufacturer had an advantage equal to the duty imposed, and asked how the gentlemen on the other side could reconcile this statement with their contention that the consumer did not pay the increased price on account of duty. The statements that protection enables the manufacturer to sell his goods cheaper, and enabled the laborer to get better wages, were utterly inconsistent with each other. He did not deny that there had been a tendency toward increased wages in this country, but it was true of all other countries, free trade or protection. There were other causes than protection for this, and the principal one was increased use of machinery. There is not a well-informed man who does not know that it is not the tariff, nor rates of duty upon imported goods, that have brought down the prices of manufactured articles, or increased wages, but the inventions which have characterized this age as no other had before been characterized.

AS TO A HOME MARKET.

The gentleman from Maine talked about the home market. We all know, he says, that this protective system is beneficial to the farmer, because, first, it protects his products against competition from the agricultural products of other countries; and second, the gentleman says, because it diversifies industry, and by increasing the number of people engaged in other than agricultural pursuits, it increases the market for his product. It is scarcely necessary for me to make argument to show that as to all those agricultural products which the farmers of this country are compelled to send abroad to sell at foreign prices, the duty cannot be of any possible benefit. The American farmer understands this, surely, and the fallacy of this argument has been so often exposed that it will be a waste of time to dwell on it. Of course the domestic market, the home market, is improving, and will continue to improve under any system of taxation, along with increase of population, of wealth and improved facilities for production and distribution in this country. But how long are our farmers to sit down and wait for the coming of that home market, which the gentlemen on the other side have been promising for so many long years? Take the average production of wheat in this country during the last few years, and assume that there shall be no increase whatever in production, and that consumption per capita shall remain always precisely as it is, and it is capable of demonstration that there can be no home market for all the wheat of the American farmer until our population shall reach nearly 100,000,000.

The last statistics showing consumption, and production, and exportation of raw cotton from this country show that in '66 we sent abroad about two-thirds of our production, and that we consumed in our manufactories at home one-third. The capital invested in 1880 was $210,000,000, and the number of hands employed 172,000. Now, if we had been more than 100 years in so developing these cotton industries as to enable them to take and consume only one-third of the American cotton crop, at prices fixed in Europe, how many centuries will we have to wait until these factories shall so develop as to consume all our production at fair prices fixed in this country?

THE FARMER'S FUTURE.

What is to become of these products? Are the farmers of the North and the planters of the South to abandon their great wheat and cotton fields, and undertake the cultivation of crops not suited to their soil, in order that these gentlemen may experiment to see whether a home market can be made by legislation? No, sir! These great agricultural interests must go on, and the American farmer must sell his surplus products in any market he can, and for any price he can. The great controlling element is the world's supply and the world's demand. American producers of wheat, for instance, do not compete among themselves alone in the great wheat markets of Europe. They meet there wheat from England, Russia, Austria, Hungary and India, and all other grain-growing regions of Europe and Asia, and they sell their product there in competition with all the products and prices of labor on the face of the earth. The lately emancipated slaves of Russia, the laborer of India, who lives all summer on rice and milk, and requires only a coarse cotton shirt and sleeps on the floor of a bamboo hut, all pour their products into the markets of Europe to meet the wheat from Minnesota and Dakota, and no tariff that we can put on and no system of taxation here can prevent this.

This same argument applies to all our agricultural products, and the American farmer understands it, and he understands that so long as he is compelled to export and sell in a foreign market a part of his product, the foreign market is worth as much to him as the home market, because he receives there just what he would receive here, after deducting the cost of transportation. Therefore, in place of restricting his market, he wants it enlarged, so that his products which cannot be consumed here can find a market among the people elsewhere.

IN CONCLUSION.

What the American farmer wants is a home market in which he can purchase his supplies as cheaply as his competitors. When he cannot get this, then he asks that there may be such a system as will enable him to purchase elsewhere, and import them without being unreasonably fined for carrying on this harmless business. That is what the American farmer wants.

We want not only home markets, but the markets of all the world for the varieties of products of this great country. We want to sell our manufactured products to India and Hungary, the manufacturing places of Europe and the agricultural places of Mexico, South America and Asia. We want to remove, so far as we can, the barriers which annoy our industries, so that this country may take its place with the great commercial countries of the world, and become as rich and powerful as any other country ever was before.

Carlisle thanked the committee for the attention with which it had heard him, and explained that he had undertaken to speak under considerable difficulty.

It was generally reported that he was far from well, and he appeared to be much fatigued at the close of his speech. When he finished there was a burst of tumultuous applause and cheering which, in fact, had been plentifully accorded at each of his points, and it was some minutes before order could be restored, owing to the pressure of members to get near the speaker and congratulate him.

The committee rose and the house adjourned.

TEMPORARILY LAID ASIDE.

An arrangement was concluded this afternoon by which the tariff bill will be laid aside for a week or ten days, and the house will proceed with consideration of the appropriation bills. It is the general understanding that this arrangement was made by Mills, in order to allow an opportunity to the republicans to reach an agreement concerning his proposition to take a vote on the tariff bill and the republican substitute, without amendments.

A REPUBLICAN CONFERENCE

Which Again Fails to Agree on the Mills Proposition.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—A conference of republican representatives was held to-night. The subject of discussion was Mills's proposition to vote directly upon his tariff bill, and the substitute to be offered by the republicans. It appears that a majority of the republicans are in favor of joining issues in this way without passing through tedious and protracted consideration of the bill in committee of the whole for amendments. Some of the members who make up this majority are influenced in the matter by a desire to shorten the session and get home to their constituents before the dog days, while others believe the Mills bill can be beaten on a direct vote.

From present indications, however, some forty republican members favor consideration of the bill under the five-minute rule. Their motive is to divide the democrats by offering tempting amendments or defeat the bill by delay.

There was much talk but no action. Western members who participated strenuously persisted in their opposition to Mills's proposition, despite all arguments of leading republican spirits. The conference lasted until nearly midnight, and adjourned to meet again next Tuesday, when the effort to bring the recalcitrants into line will be renewed.

Meanwhile a tariff bill has been formulated as a republican substitute for the Mills bill. It is, of course, subject to change, and it is hardly to be regarded as a final proposition until the party has been united, but some of the leaders express the opinion that this will be effected. It is reported to contain the wool schedule of the 1867 tariff, a free sugar provision, besides the administrative features of the Mills bill.

STANFORD GOING TO EUROPE.

The Journey Undertaken to Improve Mrs. Stanford's Health.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—Senator Stanford has engaged passage on the Alaska for himself and wife for Liverpool. He sails on the 29th inst., and will proceed to Carlsbad. Mrs. Stanford's health has not been good of late, and her physician recommends that she go to the famous springs in Germany. Senator and Mrs. Stanford will remain abroad for three months. Stanford says he goes reluctantly, and the influence that induced him finally to leave the senate was that his wife needs a change at once.

Commissioner Atkins Will Resign.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—In a recent conversation with the secretary of the interior, Gen. Atkins, commissioner of Indian affairs, expressed an earnest desire to tender and receive acceptance of his resignation at an early day. At the urgent request of Secretary Vilas, he has consented to continue in office until after the letting of the annual contracts for Indian supplies, which will occur in June.

Oregon Notes.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—An increase of pension has been granted to Lybert Suison, Eugene.

Della C. Noyes was to-day appointed postmistress at Molalla, Clackamas county.

Old Officers Re-elected.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—The American Baptist Publication Society to-day unanimously re-elected the president and board of officers and managers.

Bond Purchases.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—The secretary of the treasury has accepted bond offers of $11,000.

CHURCH CONFERENCES.

A Prominent Baptist Falls Dead While Praying.

STATUS OF MISSIONARY BISHOPS.

A Preacher in Trouble for Teaching the Theory of Evolution—Twenty Thousand Sunday School Children at a Picnic.

WABASH, Ind., May 19.—The first regular service of the German Baptist conference of the United States was held in Harter's grove at North Manchester to-day. About 6000 of the brethren are already on the ground, and incoming trains on all the roads are heavily laden. It is expected that nearly 20,000 members of the church will be in attendance by Monday morning.

Immediately after the opening sermon in the great tabernacle this afternoon, Elder James Quinter, editor of the *Gospel Messenger*, of Huntington, Pennsylvania, and president of the Normal college at that place, led in prayer. While upon his knees on the rostrum, in the center of the tent, surrounded by an audience of 3000 people, he was stricken with apoplexy, and died almost instantly. Elder Quinter was probably the most prominent man in the church.

A long list of bishops, to constitute the board of management, was elected. Among them is Isaac Studebaker, for northwestern Kansas and Colorado. To-morrow's services will be largely attended. Elaborate preparations have been made for feeding the multitude.

THE METHODIST CONFERENCE.

The Standing of Missionary Bishops Fixed by Resolution.

NEW YORK, May 19.—The report of the committee on ministerial and lay delegates, concerning equalization of representatives, was adopted this morning by the Methodist conference by a vote of 276 to 216.

The conference took up the consideration of the report of the committee on episcopacy on missionary bishoprics. The report is very interesting, as it deals with the question whether Bishop Taylor, of the African mission, is a true bishop or not. The committee suggested the following resolution, which was adopted by the conference: "That a missionary bishop is a bishop elected or specified in a foreign mission field, with full episcopal power, but with episcopal jurisdiction limited to the foreign mission field to which he was elected."

FURTHER STIPULATIONS.

The committee also suggested the following resolutions: That a missionary bishop is not, in the meaning of the discipline, a general superintendent; that a missionary bishop is not subordinate to a general superintendent, nor any of them, but is amenable for his conduct to the general conference; that the election of a missionary bishop carries with it an assignment to a specified foreign mission field, and that a missionary bishop cannot be made a general superintendent, except by district election to that office; that a missionary bishop, his jurisdiction being in the foreign mission field, should receive his support from the funds of the missionary society, as said funds have been contributed to sustain the workers of the church in foreign mission fields; that paying the salary of a missionary bishop from the funds of the missionary society does not diminish or in any way affect his status as a bishop; that a missionary bishop should, in his field, co-operate with the missionary society of the church, in the same way that a general superintendent co-operates in a foreign mission field over which he has Episcopal charge.

The resolution designating the authority of bishops, after much debate, was amended so as to give all bishops co-ordinate authority in mission fields.

The resolution providing for the support of the bishops also occasioned much discussion. The recommendation of the committee that missionary bishops be paid out of the missionary fund was opposed on the ground that all bishops should be equal, and that being equal and performing the same labors all should be paid from the same fund. An amendment therefore was offered providing for the payment of missionary bishops' salaries from the Episcopal fund, as the rule with other bishops. The amendment was adopted.

The following resolution was laid on the table and the remaining resolutions were unanimously adopted:

After the reading of a greeting from the centennial general assembly of the Presbyterian church, reciprocating the greeting of the general conference sent yesterday, the conference adjourned.

THE SOUTHERN PRESBYTERIANS.

A Preacher in Trouble for Teaching the Theory of Evolution.

BALTIMORE, May 19.—At to-day's session of the general assembly of the Southern Presbyterian church, the committee on Sabbath made a report, condemning excursions and urging that greater effort be made for stricter observance of the day; referred.

After some discussion it was decided to appoint a committee on temperance, to report to the next general assembly.

Then the case of Rev. James M. Woodrow, who is in trouble with the synod of Georgia for teaching the theory of evolution, came up. The judicial committee made two reports, the majority recommending that he be heard, and the minority that he be not heard, his case being barred by lapse of time. After discussion, the majority report was adopted, and the hearing set for Monday. Adjourned.

Presbyterian General Assembly.

PHILADELPHIA, May 19.—In the general assembly of the Presbyterian church this morning Gov. Beaver, of Pennsylvania, read the report of the committee on ministerial relief. The governor spoke warmly in favor of pensions for ministers disqualified by age and long service, not as charity but as recognition of their labors in the cause of the church.

Rev. Dr. George Phays, chairman of the committee on ministerial relief, made a very earnest appeal for the endowment clause, and the assembly unanimously adopted the recommendations of the committee.

After some further routine business, the assembly adjourned till Monday.

In the afternoon 4000 peopled jammed the Academy of Music, and hundreds were turned away. The meeting was under the auspices of the Presbyterian Sunday school superintendents' association, in the interest of publications and Sunday school work.

A popular meeting in the interest of theological education was held in the Academy of Music to-night. Rev. Dr. E. D. Morris spoke in behalf of Lane Theological Seminary, at Cincinnati, and addresses were made by Robert J. Trumbull, representing the seminary at San Francisco, and Dr. Marquis, representing the McCormick Seminary, at San Francisco.

TWENTY THOUSAND CHILDREN.

The Largest Sunday School Gathering in America.

ST. LOUIS, May 19.—The largest gathering of Sunday school children ever held in America took place to-day in the fair grounds. The occasion was a union Sunday school festival, and over 20,000 were present. The day was spent in singing, parades, fireworks and games. A chorus of 5000 children's voices was a feature.

African Methodist Conference.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 19.—In the African M. E. general conference the time was spent in balloting for bishops. The following were elected: W. G. Gaines, of Georgia, D. W. Arnett, of Ohio, E. T. Tanner, of Pennsylvania, and A. A. Grant, of Texas.

SUICIDE OF A PLAYWRIGHT.

Driven to the Act by the Wayward Conduct of His Daughter.

NEW YORK, May 19.—Fred Marsden, the well-known playwright, was found dead in his room this morning, having committed suicide by closing the windows and turning on the gas. Marsden was one of the most successful playwrights in America, and had an income of about ten thousand a year. He has been despondent for some time.

It is understood he was driven to the deed by the waywardness and desertion of his only daughter, Blanche, aged 21 years. It seems that he discovered that she was in bad company, and ordered her to stay at home. She then left the house, and when he asked her to return she refused. Believing she had gone to the bad, the father broke down. Every effort he made to recall her was met with rebuff, until she was finally lost sight of, and her present whereabouts are unknown.

Mrs. Marsden says two prominent married men of this city, who were in the habit of visiting at the Marsden residence, are responsible for her daughter's conduct.

Marsden left a loving, sorrowful, partly incoherent note for his wife, in which he referred to letters, marked books and ciphers intended for his daughter which he had discovered, and to a narrow escape which he had from committing murder as a consequence. Marsden is his *nom de plume*. His real name was Wm. A. Silver. "Kerry Gow," "Clouds," "Zip," "Bob," "Zara," and "The Irish Minstrel," are among his plays.

THE GRANT MONUMENT.

It Will Never Be Built on the Present Flow of Contributions.

CINCINNATI, May 19.—The treasurer of the Grant monument fund reports that contributions have dwindled to almost nothing. The selection of New York as the burial site has not increased New York's donation largely. But outside of the state there has not been a single large contribution. It will take $120,000, in addition to the amount now on hand, to lay the foundation. Not one penny was contributed by the organizations celebrating Grant's birthday.

It has been decided to make a personal canvass for funds in this and other states. The most promising outlook for funds is in the coming fair of the Shakespearian Society at the Metropolitan opera house, which has been consented to by Mrs. Grant.

It was first announced that a million dollars would be raised for a monument. That proposition has now been reduced one-half but to-day only $180,000 has been received, and of that all but $28,000 was received in the first six months.

BRAZILIAN SLAVES.

Terms of Their Emancipation—The Princess Regent Receives the Golden Rose.

NEW YORK, May 19.—The following particulars of the new law abolishing slavery in Brazil have been received: All emancipated negroes now on coffee plantations are required to remain there until the next coffee crop is gathered, but in the meantime they are to receive a small rate of wages from their former owners, and shall not be locked up in their quarters, as formerly. The former owners receive no compensation for liberated slaves. Nearly 1,500,000 are liberated by the new law.

In recognition of this enlightened measure in removing the last vestige of slavery from the new world, the pope has sent a Golden Rose to the princess regent of Brazil.

THE RIVER FALLING.

It is Now Hoped That the Worst is Over—Immediate Help Needed.

QUINCY, May 19.—The river has fallen three and a half inches since last night, and now it is believed the worst of the flood is over. Depots of distribution have been established by the relief committee at various points throughout the flooded district, from which provisions and clothing are being distributed. Investigations made to-day show that previous reports of want and destitution have not been exaggerated, hundreds of families requiring immediate assistance.

A G. A. R. MAN SCOURGED.

He is Given Sixty Lashes for Alleged Wife-Beating.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., May 19.—Smith Hogan, of Spencer county, a member of the G. A. R. and a pensioner, was taken to the woods by the "White Caps" switch committee a few nights ago and given sixty lashes on the bare back for alleged wife-beating. Hogan was left gagged and tied to a tree.

VERDICT AGAINST HUNTINGTON.

An Old and Heavy Judgment Sustained by the New York Supreme Court.

NEW YORK, May 19.—The verdict of $102,000 in favor of David Stewart against C. P. Huntington for the non-performance of his contract upon the sale of 200 shares of Central Pacific stock in 1870, has been affirmed by the supreme court.

BASEBALL.

A Fine Game at Pittsburg—An Umpire Blamed.

PITTSBURG, May 19.—To-day's game was well played on both sides, and was interesting. Whitney had to leave the box after the seventh inning, having been struck in the breast by a hot liner and quite badly hurt. Score: Pittsburg 2, Washington 1.

DETROIT DEFEATS NEW YORK.

DETROIT, May 19.—The weather to-day was miserably cold, the ground slippery, and the playing of both teams rather poor. Titcomb pitched a poor game, and his support was bad for the most part. Score: Detroit 5, New York 3.

THE UMPIRE BLAMED.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 19.—The home team were unable to win to-day. The defeat was attributed, in a measure, to the wretched umpiring of Decker. The Bostons were successful in bunching their hits. Score: Indianapolis 4, Boston 7.

CHICAGO DEFEATS PHILADELPHIA.

CHICAGO, May 19.—The home team and Philadelphia played a hard game here to-day, which abounded in brilliant work on both sides. Van Haltren pitched a splendid game, as did Gleason up to the seventh inning. After that time, however, the colts "got onto him" and hit him hard enough to win the game. Score: Chicago 6, Philadelphia 4.

ASSOCIATION GAMES.

CLEVELAND, May 19.—Cincinnati 5, Cleveland 0.

NEW YORK, May 19.—Brooklyn 0, Kansas City 1.

PHILADELPHIA, May 19.—Athletics 5, Louisville 6.

BALTIMORE, May 19.—St. Louis 5, Baltimores 4.

YALE DEFEATS HARVARD.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 19.—An immense crowd witnessed the first game of the season between Yale and Harvard to-day. Yale won by a score of 7 to 1. Base hits—Yale 9, Harvard 5; errors—Yale 4, Harvard 9. Pitchers, Stagg for Yale, Bates for Harvard.

SPORTING NOTES.

The Louisville Races.

LOUISVILLE, May 19.—To-day closed a very successful week of racing at Churchill Downs. Four days yet remain, and some of the best events of the meeting are booked to occur. The managers of the Jockey Club say that the meeting so far has been the best known. Jockey Turner was hurt to-day. He was riding Swift in the McCampbell's handicap, and just before the start the horse stumbled and threw Turner, bruising him severely. Jockey Freeman's riding of Laurel in the first race was very unsatisfactory, to say the least, and the judges suspended him. Bets, however, were not declared off.

McCampbell handicap, one and one-sixteenth miles—Glen Hall won, Lelia May second, Huntress third; time, 1:54.

Selling, five furlongs—Irene Dillon won, Sallie O. second, Albert third; time, 1:06¾.

Clark stakes, one-fourth miles—Gallifet won, White second, Long Roll third; time, 2:10¼.

Selling, six furlongs—Antonio won, Parrish second, Ashland third; time, 1:21. Laurel looked an easy winner coming down the stretch, but a short distance past the sixteenth pole her rider, Freeman, acted peculiarly, allowing the filly to come up short and Parrish and Antonio to run ahead of her. After some consideration the judges gave the race to Antonio, but suspended Freeman.

Selling, six furlongs—Bonnie King won, Full Sail second, Balance third; time, 1:18.

Brooklyn Jockey Club Races.

NEW YORK, May 19.—The weather at Gravesend was partly cloudy, the track was heavy, and the attendance about 12,000.

For 3-year-olds, one mile—Inverness won, Now or Never second, Joseph third; [illegible] 1:48¼.

One mile—[illegible] Letretia third; [illegible] second,

For 2-year-o[illegible] French Park w[illegible], three-fourths of a mile— cuish third; time, Harrisburg second. Gold-

One and one-six[illegible] 1:13¼.

Dry Monopole sec[illegible]teenth miles—Favor won, 1:55. [illegible]d, Valiant third; time,

Three-fourths of a m[illegible] Barnum second, Juggler[illegible] Young Duke won, Barnum, his jockey, and [illegible] third; time 1:20, off for pulling. [illegible]wner were ruled

Death of a Candidate for [illegible]

CHATTANOOGA, May 19.—Joseph[illegible]overnor. son, of Bristol, who was nominated J. Anderson by the prohibitionists on Wed[illegible] for gov[illegible], has died suddenly.

The finest dining cars in the world are run on the Vestibule trains of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railway.

DIRECT FROM BLAINE.

An Authorized Statement Through the New York "World."

A STUDIED, ARTFUL EXPRESSION.

Mr. Blaine Stands by His Florence Letter—His Health is Robust, and He Will be Out at Beach Convention Week.

NEW YORK, May 19.—In view of the fact that in spite of Blaine's Florence letter state delegations to the Chicago convention are being instructed to vote for Blaine's nomination, the *World* on Tuesday last instructed L. Crawford, its London representative, to visit Blaine in Paris, and to secure an answer to the question whether, if nominated, Blaine would accept. Crawford has been for many years an intimate personal friend of Blaine, and was received by him with much cordiality. He was accorded several interviews by Mr. Blaine, and cables to the *World* to-night the following authorized statement. He says:

"I have seen Blaine several times within the last three days, generally surrounded by his family. As regards the first question, whether he would accept, it can be said that Mr. Blaine adheres to his Florence letter, and does not withdraw one word of his interview of last February in Florence. I have no authority to say more than that, as Mr. Blaine did not wish to be interviewed again on this subject. His Florence interview was so explicit that the fact that he has now nothing to add to it by way of qualification should be enough to satisfy the most doubtful of Mr. Blaine's enemies as to his future intentions. His declarations at Florence correctly represent his present state of mind. Those who associate with Blaine have no doubt of his absolute good faith in withdrawing."

THE COACHING TRIP.

Crawford adds: "Mr. Blaine will leave for England in a few days, and expects to reach London in the neighborhood of the first of June, to join Andrew Carnegie's coaching trip into Scotland. He will probably sail for home long before the campaign begins, ready to take hold and assist the nominee of the Chicago convention. At the time of the Chicago convention, however, he will be on Carnegie's coach, approaching the extreme north of Scotland, beyond the range of ordinary telegraphic communication."

Of his health Crawford says: "It needs no medical expert to pass upon the bright, clear look of his eyes, his good color, and the vigor shown in every one of his movements. He has to-day the health that comes to a man as a reward for a life of simple habits and tastes."

MERELY A QUIBBLE.

The *World*, in an editorial on the subject, calls attention to the fact that the statement as sent is authorized by Mr. Blaine; that he might have dissipated the doubts about his candidacy with five words, but that he "carefully and studiously refuses to refuse the nomination, or say that the movement in the direction is without his approval."

THOSE OBLIGING FIGURES.

This Time They Demonstrate Blaine's Nomination Beyond Doubt.

PHILADELPHIA, May 19.—The *Press* has made up a table of preferences for president, based on the action of republican state conventions. All of these have been held, save that of North Carolina. In some instances the conventions instructed their delegates, and in others expressions of opinion were taken as indicating preferences. The figures give Blaine 377 votes, or only 34 short of the 411 necessary to nominate. This is with all of the local or state candidates in the field. In most of these states, if they cannot have their local choice, Blaine is the favorite, so that his vote would rise at least to 560, or 150 more than enough to nominate. Other candidates are: Sherman 226, Allison 32, Harrison 30, Gresham 24, Alger 26, Depew 10 and Phelps 18.

THE BLAINE PARTY.

They Will Sail for Home June 16th, Foregoing the Trip to Scotland.

NEW YORK, May 19.—Letters from the Blaine party in Europe indicate that they will not take the coaching trip in Scotland with the Carnegies.

Mrs. Blaine expects to sail for home June 16th, accompanied by her daughter, Gail Hamilton and the Misses Blaine and Davis.

League of Democratic Clubs.

NEW YORK, May 19.—The committee of the National league of democratic clubs met here to-day. Reports were made to the effect that there are now 400 clubs in the league, and they are growing all over the country.

Rum for the Congo.

BOSTON, May 19.—There will sail from this port this week, for Africa, a vessel carrying 1400 packages of New England rum. This is the largest cargo of the kind that was ever shipped from here to the African coast.

A Twenty Thousand Dollar Horse.

LOUISVILLE, May 19.—George Hankins, Chicago, racing stable owner, this morning offered $15,000 for J. W. Guest's Terra Cotta, but was told $20,000 was the horse's price.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.
This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans.
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ROWLETT'S CHAMPION.
Light-Running and Self-Sharpening NEW CHAMPION Lawn Mower; One Wheel STAR Lawn Mower.
Delivered Free of Charge.
PRICES THE LOWEST.

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Are largely the result of improvidence and lack of enterprise. Those who look out for the good chances get on. Such people are fast learning that they can live at home and make $1 and upwards per hour at work for us, in our new line of splendid business. All who take hold are started free by us. All ages, both sexes. Any one can do this pleasant, easy work. Those who are ambitious and enterprising will write at once and learn all; no harm will be done if you do unwisely conclude not to go to work. All is free. Address Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.